

THE SUNDAY TIMES

INSIGHT: A PERSPECTIVE ON ULSTER PART 2 BEGINS ON PAGE 15

Barber to State bosses: spend, spend

By James Margach

THE GOVERNMENT, shaken by the remorseless rise to a million unemployed and facing a censure debate on Tuesday, is to help nationalised industries speed up their investment plans. The multi-million pound projects, some of them pigeon-holed by the Government's "stand-on-your-own-feet" policies, are now needed to create jobs—and fast.

State-owned industries such as coal, electricity, gas, railways and steel are to be told to bring forward all the plans which would use a lot of labour. Mr Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, wants priority to be given to projects in

the regions. But one Minister admitted last week: "We've not got any miracle cures up our sleeves. It's going to be a long, unpopular slog and in political terms we've got to sweat it out." And the call for help to the nationalised industries is not itself going to prevent the dole queues from topping the politically-inflamatory million mark.

Yesterday spokesmen for some nationalised industries, in fact, doubted that there was much at all which could be rushed through the pipeline. The Gas Council said

it was running down its spending, and the National Coal Board "did not know of any plans which have been shelved and which we could then go ahead with."

The chiefs of the nationalised industries are, of course, waiting for further details from Mr Barber. Some, certainly, would be only too eager to dust off some plans.

The biggest single project waiting on the shelves of any nationalised industry is the £250 million plan for a new nuclear power station, Sizewell B, in Suffolk.

The Central Electricity Generating Board estimate that £20 million would be spent in the first 12 months from the go-ahead.

The expansion of nationalised road transport fleets would help British Leyland's bus factories at Workington and Leyland, Lancashire, and also the company's lorry works at Bathgate, near Edinburgh. And British Rail says it has a £120 million-a-year programme waiting in the wings for a promise of Government help.

But the British Steel Corporation has no investment plans for the immediate future. A new plant at Redcar in the North-East is a front-

runner for future development, but a BSC official explained yesterday that no decision could be made until Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, has completed his review of the Corporation's future.

All the nationalised industries will be pushing the Government for generous financial help in hustling through any investment plans. Cut-price loans, at the least, are likely to be given to them. The industries are all bound by the five per cent ceiling on price rises, and say it is impossible to invest at this level, step up investment and still make a profit.



NEWS DIGEST

21 NOVEMBER 1971

aigon paras fly to save Cambodians

REE battalions of South Vietnamese paraps are being flown into the Cambodian jungle of Phnom Penh this weekend to save Cambodian units virtually encircled by 6,000 North Vietnamese troops. One of their first missions will be to knock out an artillery regiment which has been rocketing Phnom Penh airport. Reinforcements, expected to arrive this week, will have to fight from the capital in what was to have been a prestige operation to open Highway 1 to Kompong.

is not considered at all likely that Hanoi will take Phnom Penh. That would be the end of the embryonic Cambodian Front which Hanoi is striving to form. Hanoi simply does not want to undermine Cambodian morale.

in Vietnam decided to assist her neighbour reluctantly. Commanders feared a plan to entice South Vietnamese troops into Cambodia and then attack their extended ally lines.—Derek Wilson, Saigon.

tudents plan 'day of action'

National Union of Students' conference at Margate is expected to decide today for a national "day of action" on December 8 against Government plans for closer financial control of student unions. But the executive wants to avoid "total shutdown of every academic institution" after Christmas, called for by some. Incoming President Dilby Jackson's quarrel is with the Government not with college authorities.

legates yesterday took a major step towards forming a National Union of School students when they voted to organise area conferences leading to the first national student conference next year. Proving the motion Judith Walker, of Cambridge College, Roehampton, said: "What we are is a parallel organisation composed of schoolchildren running their own affairs, with no age limit. We have got to involve all kids from primary to second schools."—Alex Finer.

our escape as light is sunk

RE MEN returned to England yesterday after their £20,000 yacht had been sunk in a collision with an unknown freighter while on way to a winter cruise in the Mediterranean. The four, picked up by a Spanish 12 boat after three hours in a life raft, Christopher Morris, 23-year-old skipper, owner of the yacht, Jeffrey York, 23, Sutton Coldfield, and Walsall men Peter is, 23, and Paul Curry, 20.

Christopher Morris said: "I was keeping in at 50m when I suddenly saw a ship coming on us. I shouted but it hit us on the starboard side and disappeared into darkness. I'm certain it was on automatic with no one on watch."

vo dia on icy road

Norwich people, Mr Paul Boisey, 25, Mrs Patricia Soan, 45, were killed yesterday in a three-car crash on icy roads between Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. There were snow showers at the northern tip of the county and there were more icy patches in Lancashire, Cheshire and around Ingham. Heavy snow falls affected many roads, but at Avenmore they brought a record ski bookings.

e last poem of APH

DOWAGER Lady Davidson said yesterday when she visited her lifelong friend Alan Herbert a few weeks before his death at the age of 81, he lay in bed dictating what must be his last poem to laughter. He signed it and gave it to Davidson. It reads:

ere was an old man who said "Damn! at a hell of a nuisance I am.
girls are so kind
ey don't seem to mind,
what a hell of a nuisance I am!"

n Thadden resigns

a shock announcement yesterday the man of West Germany's neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, Adolf von Thadden, told the party's congress that he was withdrawing from the contest for chairmanship because of disagreement among the leadership. In 1967, when Von Thadden became chairman, the NPD was seated in seven state parliaments; now represented in one.—Agencies.

iesweeper blaze

broke out a few yards above an ammunition store aboard the Royal Navy minesweeper HMS Venturer in Bristol City yesterday. Firemen took two hours to put it out spreading from the Petty Officers' which was badly damaged.

A PERSPECTIVE ON ULSTER

INTEREST created by The Sunday's INSIGHT team's A Perspective on Ulster has been so enormous that it is to reprint the two-part series in a new and revised form as a paperback. Further details next week. Second part of A Perspective on Ulster starts this week on page 15.



Shoeshine and boy: a young Muslim prepares to add to the heap of shoes outside London Mosque yesterday before entering to celebrate the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting

Guns found in convent grounds

COMMANDOS uncovered an arms cache yesterday in the grounds of a convent at Armagh. The discovery was made as troops and police were ending a fruitless search of the monastery in Antrim, where two monks have been charged with helping two escapees from a Belfast jail.

Men of 42 Royal Marine Commandos were called to Mount St Catherine's Convent, Armagh, to investigate an abandoned car. A corporal, standing near the perimeter wall, looked over it and saw a ground sheet sticking out from under camouflage. Underneath he found a hoard concealing a

hole, which held two 22 rifles, a single barrel shotgun, a telescopic sight, silencer and 200 rounds of 22 ammunition.

"All were in perfect working order," said an army spokesman. There was no search of the convent or of a girls' school which is part of the convent buildings.

At the Abbey of Our Lady of Bethlehem, Postglengone, Co Antrim, an Army spokesman said no discoveries had been made there. The Abbot, Father Aengus Dunphy, said: "Throughout the operation the police and military carried out their duties with courtesy and consideration." Speaking

of the arrest of the two monks in a car with two other men near the Irish border, he said: "It is the tradition of the Cistercian Order to extend hospitality to all who come to the guest house, whatever their beliefs and to give them spiritual or material help in their need. The community as a whole was not involved in the incident, nor even aware of what was going on."

In Belfast, the Home Affairs Ministry said 1,103 people had been arrested and 538 of them released since internment began in August. A further 57 were released after detention orders had been served on them.

New air safety probe follows hush-hush Viscount escape

THERE is disturbing evidence that the causes of a recent and fatal Viscount crash have not been fully investigated. Insight Consumer Unit reports:

ON THE AFTERNOON of August 9, 1968, British Eagle Viscount Foxtrot November, bound from Heathrow to Innsbruck, spiralled out of the low Bavarian skies on to the Nuremberg Munich autobahn, killing all 49 people on board. The time, according to wrist watches recovered from the debris, was 13.29 GMT. But for 27 minutes before impact the aircraft had been doomed. Cumulative electrical failure had left the pilots without the blind-flying instruments vital for a descent through clouds.

The German inquiry into the accident was meticulous and it recommended, among other things, an extra artificial horizon (the key blind flying instrument) and a stand-by radio with a totally independent source of electrical supply. The British authorities decided not to carry out this recommendation in full.

Last month—on October 14—another, more modern Viscount, flying over the Channel from Guernsey to Heathrow, also experi-

enced cumulative electrical failure. For several minutes it appeared that the plane, BEA's Hotel Sierra, would have to descend through clouds with its blind flying instruments useless because of the electrical collapse. This could have spelled disaster.

In the event, thanks to a small hole in the clouds and a partial recovery of power, Hotel Sierra landed safely if somewhat untripped in Jersey. But it had been a close haul. Now BEA, the manufacturers and the Air Registration Board, are all investigating. But not a word of all this has been breathed to the public nor will BEA's results be published.

Our reconstruction of last month's incident aboard Hotel Sierra has caused the British Airline Pilots' Association (BALPA) to revive inquiries into the electrical systems of those aircraft that do not have a completely independent source of electrical power for emergency blind-flying instruments. Our inquiry also raises the question of whether or not the

flying public is kept too much in the dark.

To appreciate the significance of what happened to Hotel Sierra, it is first necessary to analyse in some detail the Viscount crash of August, 1968. Even the dry language of the accident report, published in England earlier this year, cannot conceal the horror of Foxtrot November's last half hour as reconstructed by the German investigators.

The plane took off uneventfully from Heathrow in broad daylight with 44 passengers and four crew. About half an hour before it was due over Munich, the aircraft's four generators all appear to have "tripped out"—in other words, they ceased to pass on power to the electrical system. Somehow the warning system failed to alert the pilots. The accident investigators concluded that the main warning lights were either too inconspicuous or not working properly. The subsidiary warning light was not even in the pilots' field of vision. (Modifications were recommended by the inquiry and implemented.)

Failure to spot the loss of power from the generators was the root cause of the disaster. Only the battery was feeding the plane's needs and its power was seeping away much more rapidly than

necessary. If the pilots had known the generators were out of service they would have switched off the many inessential electrical systems, such as main cabin lights, galley heating and deicing gear. This would have given them half an hour with enough electricity to power their flight instruments and so, hopefully, make a safe landing.

Instead, unknown to the crew, the battery was rapidly running down. At 1252 GMT, over Allersberg and 16 minutes after the generator failure, Foxtrot November put out a normal radio report. By 1300 hours, when the next report was due, the radio was dead. This was probably the pilot's first intimation of trouble. But already the trouble was very bad indeed.

Commercial aircraft carry instruments called transponders which emit identification signals to ground radar crews. An emergency code setting should alert the ground to total radio failure. The setting of Foxtrot November's transponder, recovered from the charred debris, showed that this emergency code had been selected. But the batteries were too weak to send even this last signal.

Normally when a generator

Sir Alec sees Nkomo in cliffhanger

CLIFF-HANGER tension marked every phase of yesterday's session of the crucial negotiation at Salisbury between British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

After six hours of talks on Friday, and a half-hour private meeting between Sir Alec and Mr Smith yesterday morning, the discussions were unexpectedly adjourned in the afternoon, apparently until tomorrow. The initiative for the adjournment apparently came from the Rhodesian side, suggesting that Mr Smith and his colleagues had reached a decision.

But later it was announced that the two leaders would have a further private meeting in Mr Smith's residence at 5 pm, at Sir Alec's "urgent" request. There was immediate speculation that Sir Alec was having second thoughts.

Much of the Salisbury summit publicity yesterday was, however, focussed on Sir Alec's secret talks in the Rhodesian capital with African nationalist Joshua Nkomo who was brought 500 miles from political restriction in a remote spot near the Mozambique border. The two men met for 70 minutes at Mirimba House, former home of the British high commissioners to Rhodesia and now the headquarters of the British mission to Rhodesia.

It was the first time that Mr Nkomo—former head of the outlawed Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu)—had met a British Minister since his 1963 meeting with Mr George Thomson, former Commonwealth Secretary. Mr Nkomo has been held in restriction since 1964 without trial for political offences.

It is understood that in addition to what he told Sir Alec yesterday, the detained nationalist leader gave the British Foreign Secretary a memorandum setting out his views on the British proposals for settling the six-year-old dispute with the Rhodesian Government.

Shortly after their talks ended, a white van with blacked-out windows, apparently carrying Mr Nkomo, left Mirimba House. It took a circuitous route through Salisbury's southern suburbs to the New Sarum air force station from

where Mr Nkomo, presumably, was being flown back to restriction in Gwelo.

It is now clear that the Rhodesian leader has refused permission for Sir Alec to see the other nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who is serving a six-year jail sentence for plotting the assassination of Mr Smith and two Cabinet ministers.

Mr Sithole was former head of the outlawed Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu). Earlier this week, he had a seven-page handwritten memorandum smuggled out of Salisbury jail and handed to Sir Alec.

The memorandum totally rejected the granting of independence to Rhodesia before majority African rule, and said the five British principles for a settlement were "inimical to the basic interests of the Africans."

David Holden, page 9

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Wilson will urge changes in internment



By James Margach, Political Correspondent

A FULL REVIEW of the administration of internment policy in Ulster, enabling the authorities to separate the hard-line gunmen from their fringe supporters who can then be released more quickly, is expected to be urged by Mr Harold Wilson following his tour of Northern Ireland and Eire last week.

Mr Wilson believes that a marked speed-up in releasing innocent men who have been rounded up by the security forces on suspicion must be the starting point for any progress towards settling leaders of the different communities to join in discussions on a political solution.

I understand the feature of his tour which most depressed the Opposition leader was his visit to the Long Kesh internment camp - not as a result of any brutality inflicted, but rather the atmosphere of human desolation there.

But he is in no doubt about

the need to preserve a delicate balance while giving a new spirit of hope to all sections. For this reason he will not recommend any radical changes, like removing control of security policies from Belfast to London.

However, Mr Wilson will have great difficulty in retaining even the shreds of a bipartisan Ulster policy when he is back at Westminster this week. There is mounting pressure among Labour MPs for the party to repudiate the Compton Report for its distinction between brutality and ill-treatment, to demand the suspension of interrogation procedures till Lord Parker's committee has reported on them, to set a time limit on the use of troops in Ulster, and to press a straight vote of censure on the Government.

Most Shadow Ministers will be anxious to prevent Labour being stamped into a position of appearing to attack the conduct of British forces in Ulster.

Viscount

Continued from page 1

trips, the crew can at least try to bring it back by operating special switches. This might or might not have worked. But there was no way of finding out. The switches themselves are operated by battery power. The trickle from the battery was not enough.

Still hoping to navigate to Innsbruck on instruments, the crew adopted the standard procedure of maintaining their planned flight. But now their navigation aids failed. This ruled out Innsbruck because they knew the weather there was too bad for them to descend below cloud and make a visual approach.

Their only hope now was to plunge through the clouds before they lost all idea of their position, to re-establish visual contact with the earth and so fly to the nearest landing ground. What they did not know, because of the radio failure, was that the weather directly beneath them was now even worse than over Innsbruck. Cloud stretched from

16,000 feet to only 700 feet above the ground.

Foxtrof November began its descent, making preparations for an emergency landing. Passengers fastened their seat belts. By 1312 GMT, however, the ultimate nightmare was upon them - the blind-flying attitude instruments became unreliable through lack of electrical power.

The altitude instruments tell the pilot whether he is flying up or down, the amount of roll and the degree and force of turn - in short, the plane's attitude in all three dimensions. The most important of the attitude instruments is the artificial horizon, backed up by a turn and bank indicator. Both are electrically powered.

It is impossible to fly without these instruments in cloud or darkness. First the pilot begins to suffer from simple disorientation as in blind-man's-buff. This builds up into compelling but totally misleading sensations, amounting even to complete reversal of impressions. There is no way the pilot can tell what is happening to the plane. US military studies suggest that under these conditions the average period be-

TV can't be neutral between army and IRA - Chataway



SPEECHES

BROADCASTING and TV were not required to strike an equal balance between the IRA and the Ulster Government or between the Army and the terrorists Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications said last night.

The BBC had made it clear over the years that impartiality could never mean "impartiality between right and wrong, tolerance and intolerance, or between the criminal and the law."

"No obligation of impartiality could absolve the broadcasting authorities from exercising their editorial judgment - and from exercising it within the context of the values and objectives of the society they are there to serve."

He told the Northern Area Conservatives at Billingham that he was in no doubt that many were worried about TV and radio coverage in Ulster.

"Nobody wants propaganda substituted for truthful reporting. At the other extreme, it would

be just as obnoxious to have the soldier and the murderer treated like the employer and the trade unionist - as if they were moral equals."

There was a second area of difficulty. "Given the scale of their coverage and the power of the medium, the broadcasting authorities have a duty not just to report but to weigh the effects of their reporting."

"They can never legitimately allow themselves the degree of irresponsibility in which a small, insignificant magazine might harmlessly indulge. They have to acknowledge that they are, in a sense, participants as well as observers."

The presence of cameras can, in certain circumstances, be an incitement. The volume and the type of coverage they give can materially affect the course of a struggle such as this.

"It is a heavy responsibility that we place, therefore, upon the members of the ITA and the governors of the BBC, who have as trustees for the public to judge not only what is best in news terms, but what is in the national interest."

New Ministry 'badly needed'

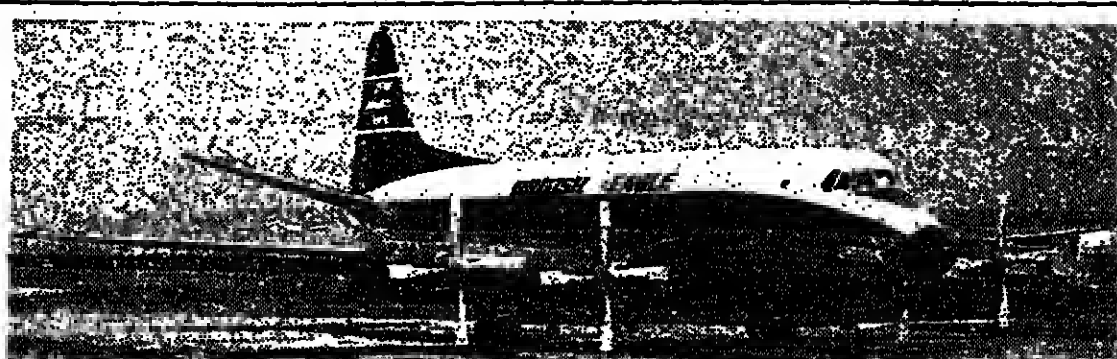
A MINISTRY for Consumer Affairs to provide a national complaints service is badly needed in Britain, Mrs Jennifer Jenkins, chairman of the Consumers' Association, publishers of the magazine Which? said yesterday.

Mrs Jenkins, wife of Labour deputy leader Roy Jenkins, told the Association's annual general meeting: "Here in Britain, progress is gravely hampered by the absence of any department whose primary purpose is to look after the consumer interest. The Department of Trade and

Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Department of the Environment and even the Home Office, all have specific responsibilities. But would be surprising if, in departments of this size and complexity - two of which are actually concerned with sponsorship particular industries - consumer matters had a high priority."

The new ministry, says Association, could enforce existing consumer legislation, such as the Trade Descriptions Act, set up new machinery to help consumers. It could insist on more competition among manufacturers and on the disclosure of more information to shareholders.

The Association's proposals are based on the Canadian Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. "Both administrative drive and legislative achievement," said Jenkins, "the Canadian ministry is a growing and acknowledged success."



A British Eagle Viscount of the type that crashed in Bavaria

fore the pilot loses control is three minutes, the known maximum eight minutes.

Foxtrof November soon exceeded safe maximum speed as it descended into the clouds. A large portion of both wings sheared off in mid-air, smashing a part of the tail as they did so. The plane emerged from the clouds in an uncontrollable 50 degree bank and crashed in flames on the autobahn.

This sequence of events had begun when the generators tripped out. The inquiry revealed that the generators on this Viscount had a thoroughly bad history of tripping out. Pilots consider this a weakness of Viscounts and one which has not yet been completely eradicated.

Certainly, it was the tripping out of the generators which precipitated the trouble on Viscount Hotel Sierra last month.

Moreover, a confidential report in the hands of The Sunday Times provides clear proof of at least one more incident in 1970. In this case, two of the four generators of Viscount Hotel Sierra tripped out while the plane was taxiing on arrival at Heathrow. One of these same generators tripped out again two days later. Some pilots are also concerned that electrical failure may have been a factor in the unexplained loss of Viscount Victor Mike over the Irish Sea in 1968.

The accident in Germany began with generators tripping; but it might well have been averted if there had been attitude instruments and radio both with a source of electrical supply completely isolated from the plane's existing power supply. This was not only what the German board of inquiry recommended, but also what BALPA advocated as one possible solution.

But the British Air Registration Board, which is responsible for airworthiness, only went so far as to require an extra artificial horizon powered from a sub-system of the main supply. It did not insist on a totally independent power source. Nor did it follow the recommendation on stand-by radio.

This was not an unconsidered decision and it satisfied BALPA until the Hotel Sierra incident. The ARB commands international respect for the standards it maintains, and in this case it took the view that it was better to perfect one foolproof integral electric system than to rely on the principle of duplication. This is fine so long as the system is foolproof. Because of the electrical failure last month on Viscount Hotel Sierra BALPA will be asking the ARB to reconsider its original judgment.

At this point, and for the record, it must be clearly stated that the British Aircraft Corporation, who took over from Vickers, the original manufacturer, insist that there is no connection between Foxtrof November over Munich and Hotel Sierra over the Chan-

nel. The company stresses that Hotel Sierra belongs to a different Viscount series with a heavily modified electrical system. Thus, says BAC, there is no basis for comparison.

Our position is that the incidents do have common factors in both cases cumulative electrical failure occurred. And in neither plane was there an independently powered stand-by set of blind flying instruments. (This problem, associated with the pre-jet era, has been overcome in today's sophisticated airliners.)

Our description of the events aboard Hotel Sierra does not in any way impugn the high safety standards maintained by BEA. But it is in everybody's interest to see whether a fresh look at the German recommendations is now due.

BALPA certainly thinks so, though a spokesman stressed that in the association's view the planes are safe enough to fly - "otherwise we wouldn't be flying them."

The following account of the Hotel Sierra incident is based on a preliminary BEA document

which is now the subject of analysis.

One of Hotel Sierra's four generators had already tripped out before take-off from Guernsey on October 14. This failure was within acceptable limits. The plane took off normally and climbed through cloud to its cruising level of 12,000 feet. Once at this level, the crew tried to operate the switch gear to bring back swiftly from the missing generator. Instead, in quick succession they lost swiftly from all three remaining generators.

According to drill, the crew then switched to emergency electrical use and should have been able to rely on battery powered instrumentation and radio for thirty minutes. They began an emergency descent towards Jersey airport with the cloud-bank at 6,000 feet beneath them.

But after only three minutes, according to BEA's preliminary report, the battery ran down. This was a critical and completely unexpected failure. It would be a clear demonstration that the integral electrical system was not foolproof. At this point the pilots

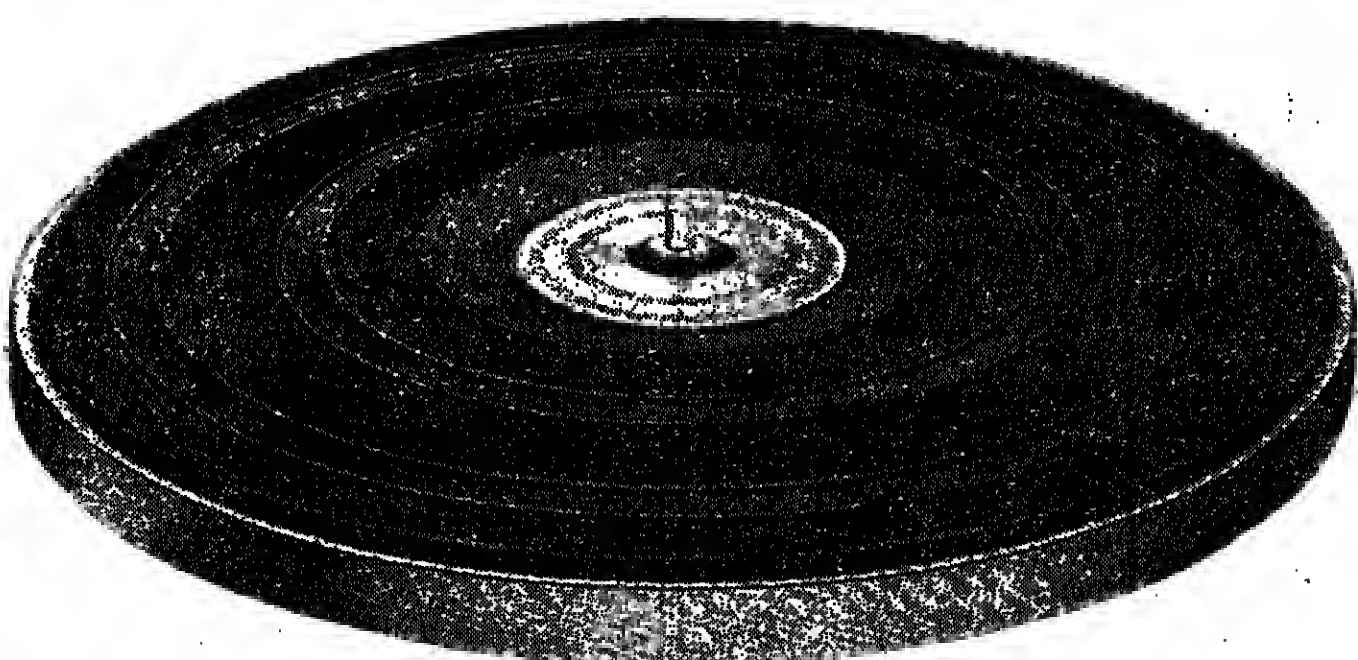
failed - or at the very least believed they failed - the standard that brought Foxtrof November spiralling out of the sky. The main hazard was that blind flying instruments were run down during the descent through cloud.

Fortunately, the pilots spotted a small hole in the clouds through which it was possible to establish visual contact with the sea. At 6,000 feet supply from the generators came back. For this point, providing they did not lose the generator again - at test meter still indicated descending was badly wrong. Hotel Sierra had a thin margin of safety.

BEA told us in an initial attempt that electrical supply maintained throughout the flight. When asked to amplify this, the light of the BEA document which suggested battery failure, a company spokesman advised us not to take the first statement "too literally." Indeed, it seems to us probable that there was a period between battery failure and the recovery of the generator at 6,000ft when there was electrical power at all.

This is one of the points investigators will have to establish. Already, as a result of Hotel Sierra incident, BAC has made modifications and issued revised instructions to pilots. Nevertheless, the burning remains whether or not it is acceptable for a passenger plane to fly without emergency blind flying instrumentation powered from a totally independent source. Speaking of Hotel Sierra one senior pilot said: "Had I been lost at night, or above a cloud, the mind boggles at the consequences."

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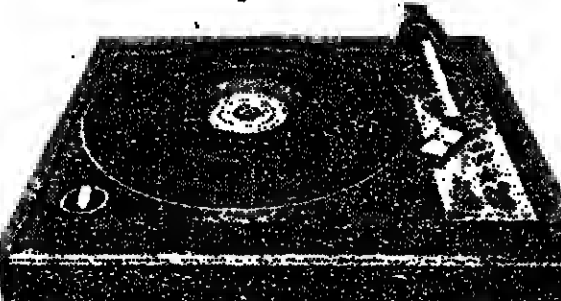
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The lonely lives of Ali and Sharaz

By Anne Robinson

I used to stand on the corner of Dairy House Road in Derby, to the church and next to the lollipop women. It was a time to see his friends as they filed into school. Then the pop women edged away. His friends walked away. He would wait a distance. "I've allowed to talk to you any day," he says. He doesn't make the journey every day. He says he doesn't want to and cannot remember having a serious illness, it is in to learn you're a medical life. He began to close to for Ali his nine-year-old sister Sharaz 18 months ago when it was discovered that they were typhoid carriers. That is 2 or 3 per cent of all people who have once had the disease. They continue to carry the germ in their bodies and pass it on to other people. In the discovery was made by medical authorities that they should no longer attend school because of the possible risk to their children, and a private was arranged for them. This was upsetting enough for the children, but now the master of the school to which friends go has banned his children from mixing with them in the streets. "A dangerous" is how they are described. Mr C. Arthur Hodgkinson, master of the Secondary School for Immigrants, one of our newcomers are not isolated against typhoid until they are so after they arrive, says, "and so I have made it a rule."

we are responsible for school children in school hours we must take every possible precaution. When they are a little older and can be relied upon to keep themselves clean, they can work, marry and lead normal lives."

According to Dr Leyshon, the excitement aroused last week when it was revealed that Derby had two school-age typhoid carriers was caused by the public's lack of information about the disease.

In the middle of this conflict is a confused and unhappy Pakistani family. The children's father, a 53-year-old railway labourer, whose English is not good, cannot understand why his children do not receive medicine. It would be unfair to say that the situation has not been explained to him. The only known cure for a carrier is a major gall-bladder operation. Perhaps this fact has been lost in translation. Whatever the reason, the father regularly marches Ali and Sharaz to the Derby medical centre and demands that they receive treatment.

The front room in the children's terraced home is kept as a schoolroom. They work normal school hours with their tutor. In comparison with their parents, their English—after four years in this country—is very good. "They have huge advantages," says the Derby education department.

Ali, a serious quiet boy, talked to me last week about his life. "All we have to do is keep our nails clean. Sometimes it worries me not seeing my friends but mostly I've got used to it. After they started walking away from me when I met them at school, I stopped going. I play with my sister. I look after her."

"Our teacher has taught us a lot of English and on Saturdays and Sundays we sit and read to each other. My sister reads very well but I think she's too shy to show you. I think when I'm 18 or 19 I'll go to college." Their father said in broken English that he earns £13 a week and the cost of heating their "schoolroom" is more than he can afford. Their mother said she thinks it is wrong that the children have no chance to talk English except with their teacher. Ali is quite right to look forward to a normal life. According to the Department of Health, several hundred cases of typhoid occur in Britain each year and two to three per cent end up as permanent carriers. At a conservative estimate, this means there are about 200 in Britain at the moment. Their only restriction is that they must not work in the food trade.

Within the household, Ali and Sharaz live normally. The family share the same food. Two lodgers live in the house. It is understandable then that the family should feel unhappy about the way they are dealt with in the outside world. On one side is a headmaster who forbids them to play with his pupils, and a group of shopkeepers who pleaded last week that the family address should be kept secret because it would be bad for their business. And on the other hand, a medical officer of health who has not so far considered it necessary to have the rest of the family or the lodgers inoculated against typhoid, and who says: "When their schooling is finished and they are seeking employment, they should not tell people they are carriers. It might ruin their chances of a job."



Sit-down salesman at ease: colleagues at the Earls Court Caravan and Camping Show take a break from selling portable chemical toilets.

Penarth, Herne Bay, Sheerness do worst in pollution test

And Eastbourne, Margate, Brighton do the best

By Bryan Silcock

MOST OF THE samples of seawater collected off 15 British bathing beaches in a recent survey were contaminated with human sewage, some of them heavily. And this kind of pollution may be contributing to the spread of bacteria resistant to antibiotics.

A number of seaside towns have been criticised in the past few years for discharging their untreated sewage directly into the sea. The new survey, by Dr H. Williams Smith of the Animal Health Trusts farm livestock research centre at Stock in Essex, confirms that this practice does constitute a risk to health. The survey is reported in the latest issue of Nature.

"If hygiene means anything at all it surely means not swimming in other people's excreta," says Dr Williams Smith.

He used the traditional indicator of contamination with human sewage: the presence of microbes called *E. coli* found in large numbers in the human gut. It is usually harmless, but where

E. coli can survive other more dangerous bacteria will be able to survive too.

The worst sample averaging 4,000 organisms in 20 millilitres of seawater came from Penarth in South Wales. Herne Bay with 2,000 and Sheerness with 900 were the runners-up.

The samples from Ogmore, Clacton, Barry Island, Ramsgate, Whitstable, Canvey Island, Broadstairs, Lowestoft and Yarmouth all gave counts in the hundreds. The only resorts which came really well out of the survey were Eastbourne, Margate and Brighton, where there was virtually no contamination.

Dr Williams Smith pointed out yesterday that in some cases the towns named might not be responsible for the state of their own beaches. "The high counts at Penarth could be due to the raw sewage discharged by other towns into the River Taff for example," he said.

His results also demonstrate the

importance of weather conditions in measuring the degree of contamination of seawater. The average numbers of *E. coli* in samples from Southend collected on a number of different occasions varied from 20, a very low count, to 1,200 when there was a strong on-shore wind.

In all cases a substantial proportion of the *E. coli* found in the samples were resistant to a wide range of antibiotics. This is a pretty sure indication that they did originate in human, and not animal, sewage. It also has another important implication.

Harmless *E. coli* resistant to antibiotics are able to pass on this resistance to other bacteria which are far from harmless, the microbe responsible for typhoid, for example. Only one antibiotic is really effective in treating typhoid, and if a strain resistant to it emerged the consequences would be serious. This is one of the possible dangers, if a fairly remote one, of contaminated seawater.

Seamen on dole take case to Race Board

By Wendy Hughes

SIXTY coloured seamen in Liverpool are to carry their fight for jobs to the Race Relations Board.

alleging that their union and shipping employers are operating a colour bar against them.

Most of the men are British, but because of a curious section of the Race Relations Act, 1968, they are unlikely to have much success. Section eight, para 10 of the Act states: "It shall not be unlawful to discriminate against any person in respect of employment on a ship, if... it would result in persons of different colour, race or ethnic or national origin being compelled to share sleeping rooms, mess rooms or sanitary accommodation."

The allegations of 27 of the men have been rejected already by the shipping industry's own machinery which is set up under the Race Relations Act to deal

with racial allegations. But they are not satisfied that the inquiry was either impartial or thorough.

The racial conciliation committee which sat on November 12 to hear the seamen's complaints included representatives of shipowners and the National Union of Seamen. The Committee heard all 27 cases in just over two hours.

The men were hardly surprised when last Monday they were told their allegations had been rejected. They intend to appeal to the Race Relations Board for an independent inquiry.

A spokesman for the National Union of Seamen said last week: "It is not even possible to tell you how many black or coloured seamen we have in the union,

because we do not keep that kind of record."

Peter Robson of the British Shipping Federation said: "We don't keep any record which shows blacks, browns or whites. The Merchant Navy Establishment, which supplies men for us to shipowners, sends any man who is available unless a company's facilities are not suited to mixed races, and then the company must specify this in writing to the Merchant Navy Establishment."

Mr Robson did say, however, that he thought "from a look at the names" that about 60 unemployed coloured seamen were on the books of Liverpool's Merchant Navy Establishment—10 per cent of Liverpool's official total of 600 unemployed seamen—and that there was a total of about 250 coloured seamen unemployed throughout the country.

Recruits set record

THE ARMY is signing on a record number of young recruits, writes David Diviac. Figures are believed to be soaring because service conditions are better, pay is greater, unemployment is higher—and also, surprisingly enough, because there is trouble in Ulster: the chance of active service has always been a good recruiting sergeant.

A total of 13,384 young soldiers joined the Army in the 12 months ending in September against 10,000 at the end of September 1970. And figures for the last quarter of the 1971 period were up 37 per cent. Overall Army and Navy recruitment is up too, and a 9 per cent drop in the RAF's figures for the last quarter is due to a planned decrease the Ministry says.

Next week in colour

HARTER of a century after his post-war reopening, Colour Magazine next week of the latest of the chat moguls, Michael Parkinson, is a man whose predictions are ITV's programme of the Forces in the TV people who had, became famous, and died; at the 15-second movies—the fashionable names direct the commercials; and the most popular TV shows of the time.

The Booker Prize
Booker Prize—£5,000 and a trophy—is Britain's most notable award for fiction. The winner from a tantalising short list, will be announced on Friday. In the Times tomorrow Clare talks to the finalists themselves and their work.

5,000 winner
weekly £25,000 Premium prize, announced yesterday, won by Bond number 5772. The winner lives in Sheshire.

Amnesty pleads

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, in one of their most comprehensive efforts, yesterday protested simultaneously to eight foreign governments about their "prisoners of conscience." All but one of them accepted the petitions calling for the release of political prisoners. At the Chinese Legation in Portland Place, London, however, the doors stayed shut. Lord Avebury, the leader of the deputation, put the petition through the letter box. It was pushed back out. He tried it under the door—and back it came over the top. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires remains unaware of Amnesty's concern for Bishop Kuang, a Roman Catholic who was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1960 for "counter revolution."

Lord Avebury was among a number of personalities who delivered petitions to Embassies in London. The poet Stephen Spender, the Peking-jailed journalist Anthony Grey and Tony Smythe, of the Council for Civil Liberties, headed demonstrations to the Greek, Paraguayan and Russian Embassies. The demonstration marks the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Amnesty International.

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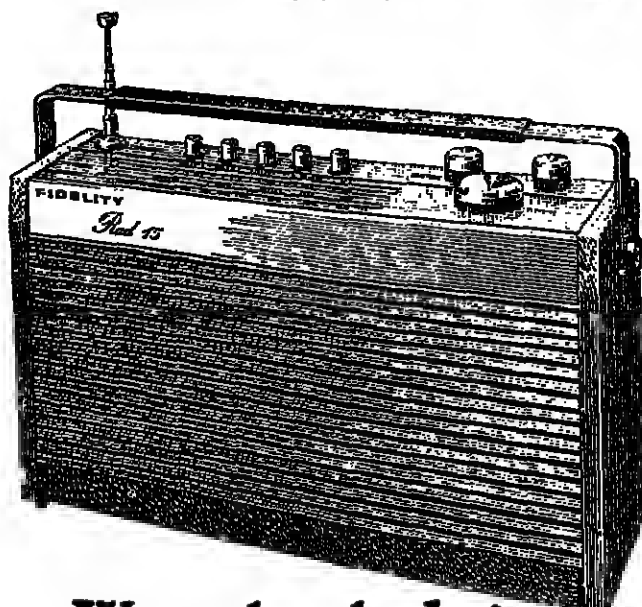
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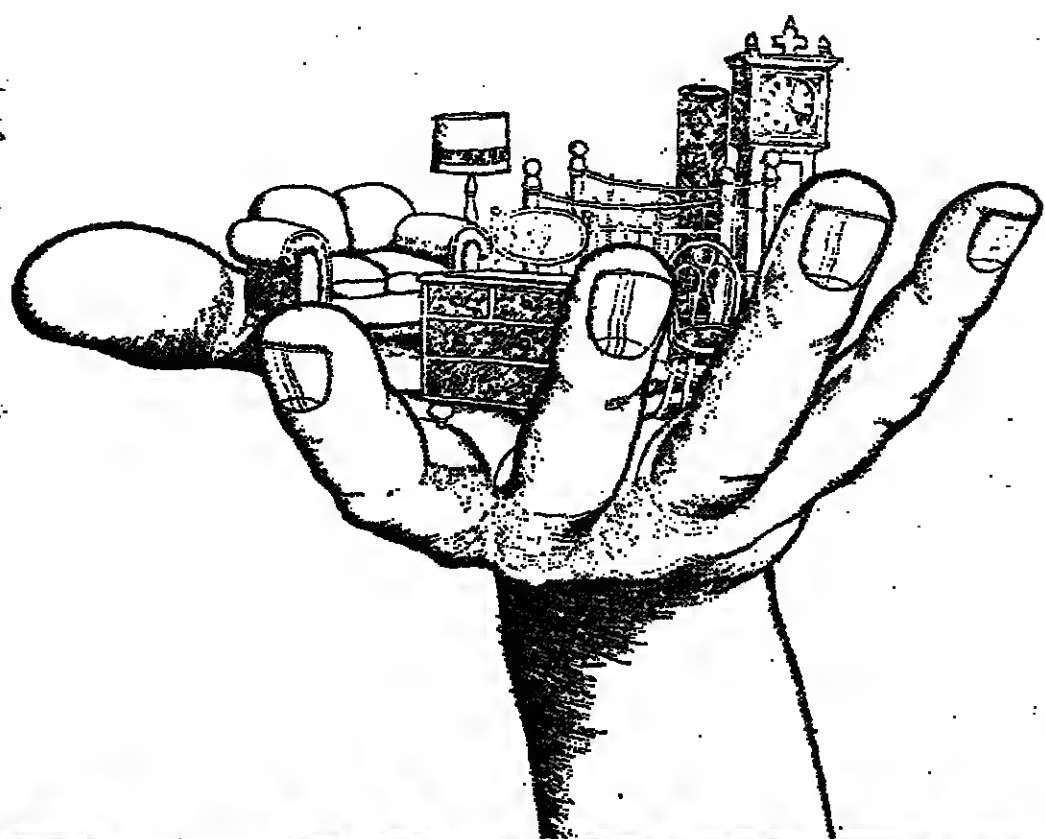
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The spirit of Dunkirk goes sour in Coventry

**ERIC JACOBS
INDUSTRIAL
NOTEBOOK**

THE COVENTRY district committee of the Engineering Union (AUEW) will meet today to decide whether to hold talks with the employers tomorrow in a last bid to avert a massive shutdown of the engineering industry in the city.

A proposal for more talks was made by the employers late on Friday night after both sides had spent six fruitless hours at Mr Robert Carr's London office. But the prospects are dim, for union and employer representatives are sticking rigidly to their positions. The employers insist that a date should be set for the abandonment of the Coventry toolroom agreement, and the union demands it should be preserved in some form.

Strike action by 7,000 toolroom-rated men in fact began as men left work on Friday evening, and if no solution is found soon some 30,000 workers are likely to be laid off in Coventry by the end of the week, and in two weeks as many as 100,000 engineering workers all over the country. The Coventry toolroom agreement, source of all the trouble, is a lonely survivor of the spirit of Dunkirk. In 1940 the demands of war production overrode everything else and whatever stood in their way had to be eliminated.

One problem was persuading toolroom workers to stay in their toolrooms. The very volume of aircraft and vehicles which the

engineering industry was turning out tended to draw them away to assembly lines where under the piece-rate payment systems the more you produced, the more you were paid.

In the toolrooms the pay was by the hour, not by volume, and the workers there, though producing the jigs and dies which are essential to assembly lines, and though among the most highly skilled in the business, inevitably fell behind in pay.

Ernie Bevin, the Minister of Labour, stepped in and in June, 1940, persuaded the engineering employers and the unions to do a deal nationally — toolroom workers would receive the average pay of the most skilled production workers in their particular firm. But on their own the Coventry district of the engineering employers took this deal a stage further. They went for an average of the whole district, arguing that if they didn't, toolroom workers would be attracted from one firm to another within the tightly-knit Coventry engineering set-up, instead of moving from one job to another within the same firm as happened elsewhere.

The Coventry deal endured untouched from January 7, 1941, until last summer, and the national agreement survives elsewhere. But the Coventry employers decided enough was enough. The deal may have suited the mood of Dunkirk but it was surely unsuitable in the 1970s. The day of the plant bargain had arrived. Was that not the message of the Donovan Royal Commission on the unions? Did not Mrs Barbara Castle and Mr Robert Carr agree at least on that? Was it not an article of faith for Messrs. Jones and Scanlon? And must the case for ending the Coventry deal not therefore be self-evident?

So far as I know there is no hard evidence to show that the deal has had the inflationary effects that employers claim to dislike most about it. Does it really do so much to transmit high pay rates from one firm to another? Or is it the piece-rate systems on which the toolroom rate itself is based that are mostly responsible for Coventry's high pay levels? And wouldn't the toolmakers have to be highly paid, with or without the deal?

But whatever the truth may be, the employers believe the toolroom rate is inflationary. They find it being quoted in all kinds of negotiations — for other skilled workers, for clerical staff, even for Coventry busmen, and even far outside Coventry in Dagenham or Scotland. And that evidence seems to be enough for them.



Bevin: is his deal outdated?

The Engineering Union in Coventry shares the employers' belief. That, of course, is why it wants to hold on to the agreement. And there is some logic on its side. Since all toolroom workers are paid a rate based on an average of skilled rates, the probability is that some at least must be getting more than if they had to negotiate firm by firm. On the other hand, some must be getting less. Rolls-Royce has already tried to tempt their toolmakers in Coventry out of the deal with a 54 rise.

The employers, having decided the system must end, processed their decision with at least formal correctness. They put it into the engineering industry's disputes procedure and when, unsur-

prisingly, it was rejected by union, they terminated the agreement anyway.

This method did not impress the union, nor indeed all employers in Coventry. On the latter told me that employers should have been going to negotiate their way of the old arrangement over a two-year period, during which they would negotiate themselves into a new one. Instead, be "they tried to railroad it," think it was scandalous.

As always with Coventry impact of the strike will go far beyond the 7,000 toolroom-rated workers who are actually being brought out, and into beyond the firms that employ them. Chrysler, for example, have to lay off all its 18 workers throughout the country within days, although the company has separate agreements with the union and cannot, therefore, hope to influence the course of the dispute.

If the strike lasts for length of time it will take on unusually bitter edge. Strikers and others laid off because of the strike will find their standard of living will drop with a vengeance. By December 1, more provisions of the Industrial Relations Act come into force. Some employers may be able to take the first major vote against a union under the laws.

And even if the gloomier dictions do not come true, will be lucky if we can turn latest industrial Dunkirk into kind of a triumph. It is 30 years too late for that.

The Thatcher meeting and Mrs Harbershon's second thoughts



Mrs Thatcher: accused of conspiracy

300 people. My husband suggests that Mr Short ought to go and see a psychiatrist. I have no further comment."

The Surrey "Stop the Eleven-Plus" campaign have alleged that several meetings have taken place between Mrs Harbershon and Mrs Thatcher. But the Education Department said yesterday that it had no record of any official appointments between the two women at the Department.

Mrs Thatcher, told the Commons on Thursday that she remembered being asked "by an unknown woman" at the tennis club meeting to give an undertaking about the continuation of grammar schools. "That is my total recollection of that meeting," she said. Mr Short had

shown the Commons a photograph taken at the meeting showing Mrs Thatcher and — two feet away — Mrs Harbershon.

Mrs Thatcher's directive was issued five months ago when, although she accepted Surrey County Council's application to create Rydens Comprehensive School at Walton-on-Thames, she undermined plans to make the school fully comprehensive by stipulating that children must still have the right to apply for places in grammar schools outside the Walton and Rydens catchment area. Relying on Section 68 of the Education Act, which had never been used in this way before, she said the council was "unreasonable" in eliminating parental choice in the Walton district when it remained in adjacent districts.

The council is standing by its plans to go comprehensive throughout Surrey, but Mr Richard Lawson, Conservative vice-chairman of the education committee, fears Mrs Thatcher may intervene again when other districts in the county apply to go comprehensive.

The sub-committee in charge of school reorganisation is now awaiting a leading barrister's advice on the legality of Mrs Thatcher's directive and early next month will decide what to do. "It looks as though court action is one of our options," says a Conservative member of the sub-committee.

Already the councillors have studied an opinion prepared for the Surrey Stop-the-Eleven-Plus Campaign by Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, which declares that the education authority is under no duty to obey Mrs Thatcher's directive. Mr Blom-Cooper says the council itself may be acting unlawfully if it retains eleven-plus examinations solely to obey Mrs Thatcher.

In the 13-page opinion, Mr Blom-Cooper argues that Mrs Thatcher exceeded her statutory powers in finding Surrey's action "unreasonable," that her decision was given without sufficient reason and that Surrey is empowered to be the final arbiter until challenged in court by Mrs Thatcher.

Mr John Timpson, the headmaster of Rydens school, condemns Mrs Thatcher's directive on educational grounds. He says: "It is going to weaken the democratic stream of Rydens," also pointed out that many schools would lose some of their brightest pupils halfway through their course at 11, while others would stay on until 13 before transferring to Rydens.

The Surrey County Teachers' Association say that the need to prepare some pupils for selection at 11 will hinder any integration of study at middle school. Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, says: "Simultaneous interference by the Secretary of State if accepted in Surrey could easily be used in other areas in which the local education authority is making its secondary schools comprehensive district by district."

If Surrey decides not to act, the issue could still be fought in court by the Stop-the-Eleven-Plus Campaign. One of its leaders, Mr John Kennet, says: "With our strong support from parents' and teachers' organisations, we are investigating possibility of raising the £5,000 necessary to take the case to court."

'Drop BBC for schools'

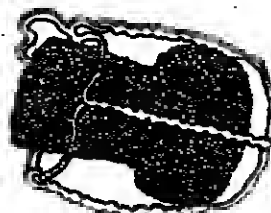
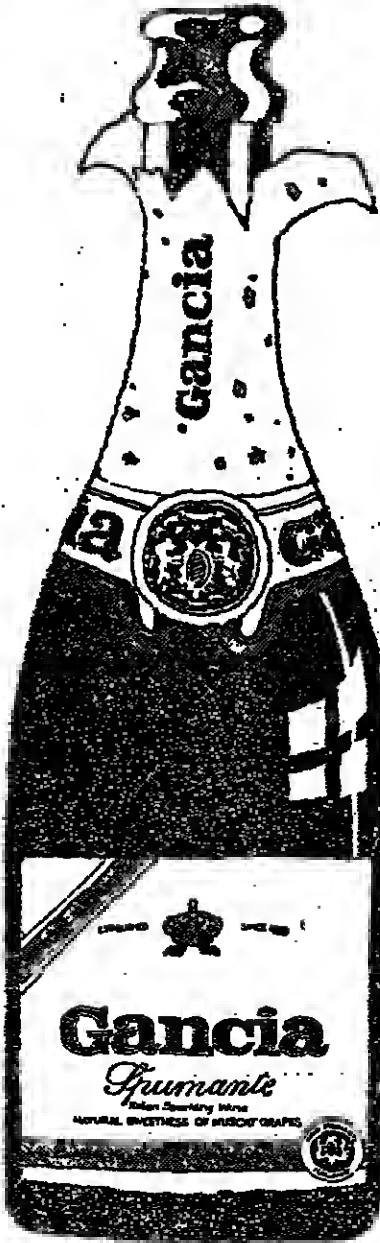
THE BBC is urged by a Tory MP today to drop its 16½ hours a day of school broadcasts and to brand the duty over to private enterprise who can make a better job of it with modern tape recorders and cassettes, writes James Margash.

The proposal is made to the BBC Chairman, Lord Hill, by Mr Wilfred Proudfoot, MP for Brighouse and Spensborough, who says that radio programmes for schools are a hangover from the days before tape recorders.

Mr Proudfoot says that changeover would not only release 16½ hours a day of airtime for other uses, it would also give teachers greater flexibility in planning their lessons.

"I would like to see the school programmes 'hived-off' to private enterprise," he says. These hours could be filled too by programmes aimed at the individual, rather than the institutions, the latter being a hangover from the more adaptable media of cassettes.

"And Jill's husband didn't even remember theirs."



A taste of extravagance. Rather more than a pound.



min share-out: an Indian field worker for the Save the Children Fund distributes tablets to Bengali refugees at Salt Lake camp near Calcutta

Picture: Penny Tweedie

UN wrangles over 9,744,404 Pakistani refugees

Stephen Fay reports a dispirited debate in New York

Informed the United Nations last week that by November 2 the number of Pakistani refugees to cross the border had reached the astonishingly precise figure of 9,744,404. Nevertheless, the UN told the UN that nothing could be done which might end its "territorial" in- and the organisation's 129 members looked tedly for the least means compromise to deal with the most friable political problem world today.

Social and Humanitarian Committee of the UN, known as the Third Committee, began to discuss the India-Pakistan problem Thursday: it was the first time since March that the world had debated it.

In hours, the reason why it had been so scrupulously avoided for so long became clear: Indian and Pakistani dele-

gates stated quite simply that positive proposals were not going to be popular with the principals in the struggle. "The UN can never be better than the lowest common denominator," said one observer sadly.

But there were other observers, primarily from the UN agencies, who believed that the Third Committee's debate was crucial to the future of the organisation. "If they let this one go, they will have missed their mission," said one UN official about the national representatives who were drily discussing the plight of the refugees.

As the Swedish delegate noted, the refugees now outnumber the

respective populations of many of the member nations of the UN. The committee had before them a resolution proposed by Holland and New Zealand. Hammered out by them in co-operation with bodies like Oxfam and War on Want, it appealed to governments, inter-governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations "to intensify their efforts to assist, directly or indirectly, in relieving the suffering of the refugees in India and of the people of East Pakistan."

Sadrudin Aga Khan, the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees, revealed on Thursday that, by November 16, U Thant's appeal for aid had brought in pledges amounting to \$57 million—\$40 million of it in cash; aid from all sources now totals \$103 million. But the World Bank estimates that in this financial year alone, India needs \$290 million to deal with the Pakistani refugees. Still, as one UN official points out: "They've raised more money in six months than our budget for a year."

But the desire to make a concrete pledge to raise the rest seemed to diminish under pressure of debate. The one paragraph embodying the resolution

may have been acceptable to most nations, but the arrangements succeeding it which called upon Pakistan to reach a political settlement in East Pakistan which would tempt the refugees back and called upon India, somewhat optimistically, "to continue to promote an atmosphere of good neighbourliness," were too much for India, Pakistan and their allies.

Nor were the big powers in any mood to contradict them. The British, for instance, were not going to offer a hostage to fortune by pushing for an internal

political settlement in Pakistan. Some scoundrels might, after all, try the same trick on Britain by demanding a political settlement in Ulster.

So, at the end of the first day's debate, the Tunisian Ambassador, Rachid Driss, proposed a compromise which stated that the President of the General Assembly should launch an appeal calling upon the governments concerned to display the spirit of co-operation and understanding which alone can help reduce tensions.

Even this, however, was un-

acceptable to India which insisted that as the problem of Pakistani refugees was not one for which it was responsible, it should not be included in the Tunisian resolution's plural reference to "the governments concerned."

Sane men might have quit at that point; but the diplomats pushed on. The Dutch and the New Zealanders said that they would not withdraw their own proposal in favour of something as impotent as Mr Driss's compromise. The Finns and the Norwegians, led by an anxious Finnish Ambassador, Max Jakobson, looking for support in his campaign to succeed U Thant, started

to sell a compromise that concentrated only on the humanitarian aspect of the Indo-Pakistani situation.

In the corridors outside the committee room, diplomats shrugged and said that of course it was impossible to divorce the humanitarian from the political in East Pakistan. But they thought that if the UN was to do anything worthwhile it would have to give the impression of believing that the two aspects of the problem could be treated separately.

And so they probably will be on Monday when the votes are taken. A UN employee said sadly during a break in the debate: "You must be thinking 'Surely the UN can do better.' But it probably can't. But if it can't, it is in spite of, not because of, the dispirited body of international civil servants who run it."

The "B."

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Departures from Heathrow at 5.30 pm every Friday and Sunday. We also have eight 407 flights a week on the same route. The 747B is a 747 with all the advantages of its big brother. More powerful. Roomier. More comfortable. Good enough in fact, for the airline that was flying long distance before most of the others had bought their first big plane.

The Qantas 747B has space for 356 passengers. We've installed seats for 356. Leaving you 134 seats worth of extra leg-room. It has the Captain Cook lounge - largest 21 lounge in the world.

It has 15 toilets - more per person than most regular airlines - plus 5 Shaver Bars. We've sited the galley below deck so no food smells until the food arrives in front of you.

Qantas have been specialists in long distance flight for a long time - we had to be coming from a remote country like Australia. So we were prepared to wait until there was a 747 that came up to our standards.

QANTAS 747B
We took the time and got a better plane.

NO AGE LIMITATION-NO MEDICAL CHECK-UPS-YOU CAN NOW BE ENSURED OF £100 A MONTH TAX FREE* EXTRA CASH IF YOU HAVE TO STAY IN HOSPITAL

4 real reasons why National Health isn't enough when you are in hospital!

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER
Only 10p covers your entire family for the first month!
NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

1. Your earnings may drop
2. Your family could go short
3. Your bills could mount up
4. You may want expensive extras

Many families will have someone in hospital this year. It could be you—or a member of your family—tomorrow... next week... next month. Sad to say, despite State benefits, very few families have their incomes guaranteed during such times. And of course, all the usual household expenses still have to be paid. And National Health benefits rarely cover all these outgoings. Think... what would you do if you were in hospital and didn't get paid for a few months, or even a few weeks? How would your family manage? What would happen to your savings? We believe we have the answer in our EXTRA CASH PLAN that relieves you of worry when the terrible financial threats of illness or accident occur.

Pays you £100-00 a month tax-free in cash whenever you have to stay in hospital

What a blessing it is when you know you have £100-00 in cash coming in every month when you have to go into hospital. You get your £100-00 a month in cash—tax free*—as long as you are confined in hospital. You are covered from the very first day—even for life, if necessary!

Now, this plan from London & Edinburgh enables you to enjoy this protection at once. The first month's cover for your entire family is just 10p. During this introductory period you can decide to continue your enjoyment of the EXTRA CASH PLAN's advantageous premiums.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this £100-00 a month plan are paid directly to you, in cash, in addition to any Company, Union, National Health, BUPA or PPP benefits you receive. You are free to use these tax-free* payments in any way you see fit: private medical care, rent or mortgage repayments, to replace your savings. This £100-00 is yours entirely—with no strings attached.

We can never cancel your policy!

You can rely on this wonderful protection no matter how old you become or how many times you collect from us. Your policy guarantees that we can never cancel your protection for any reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable for Life! In addition, your rates can never be raised unless there is a general rate adjustment on all policies in this series.

And that's not all—this policy...

PAYS £100-00 a month in cash for each accident or illness which puts you in hospital. Cover for accidents begins at once. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter.

PAYS £100-00 a month in cash regardless of age, even when you're 65 or over—and even for life if necessary. And, of course, you collect your benefits from the very first day you are in hospital, whether for sickness or accident.

PAYS £100-00 a month in cash if a child covered by the policy goes into hospital through injury or illness. Cover begins the very first day in hospital. And the benefits continue for as long as necessary.

PAYS £400-00 a month in cash in hospital when both husband and wife are in hospital at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in hospital—and covers you even for life, if necessary.

PAYS up to £1,000-00 in cash for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

Double Cash Accident Benefit

If you and your insured wife are in hospital of the same time for an accident injury, this EXTRA CASH PLAN pays you an extraordinary double cash benefit. You receive not £100-00 but £200-00 a month. Your wife receives not £100-00 but £200-00 a month. That's £400-00 in cash payments every month, starting the day you enter the hospital for as long as you both remain there.

Pays you up to £1,000-00 in cash for these accidental losses

The accidental loss of limbs or eyesight can be terrible. But if such loss occurs any time within 90 days of the accident, you collect £500-00 for the complete loss of a hand or a foot or the sight of an eye—and £1,000-00 for loss of two limbs or the sight of both eyes.

Waiver of premium benefit

Should you—the policyowner—be in hospital for 8 consecutive weeks or more, this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. And your protection continues just the same, as if you were paying the premiums yourself. This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains in force for as long as you are in hospital.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your London & Edinburgh plan covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor. After your policy has been in force for 2 years or more, we even pay benefits arising from illnesses or accidents incurred before the Effective Date of your Policy.

You may be surprised to learn that we will actually issue this policy to you even if you have a health problem right now, and even if it's a serious one. Yes it's true! If you are sick before you take out this policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the policy has been in effect for 2 years. Meanwhile, of course, every new condition is covered.

Fills the gap in State Benefits

London & Edinburgh now offers you this remarkable plan that has swept the United States, because we firmly believe that the protection it offers will be equally welcomed by the British public. You can judge how popular this plan is in the United States from the fact that just one U.S. insurance company is issuing new policies at the rate of one million a year. That's why we are convinced, as we are sure you will be, that it really does fill the big gaps that exist in State benefits, BUPA or other private insurance schemes.

Act now to assure the fastest possible cover

As soon as we receive your Enrolment Form we will rush your policy to you by First Class Post. When your policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. You'll be pleasantly surprised to see there is no "small print". Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor, or some other trusted adviser.

Here are your premiums

The following premium chart shows how little it costs after the first month to enrol yourself, your wife and any family dependants. Simply add the monthly premium which applies to each person in each age bracket and the sum is the monthly premium payable for the total cover. Naturally at these rates, we can issue only one policy in this series for each family.

Members under the age of 18 covered by their parents' or guardians' policy will be protected under their own policy (regardless of their health) when they reach 18 at the rate then in effect for their age group.

Age	Monthly Premium
0-17	£0-65
18-39	1-00
40-54	1-30
55-64	1-55
65-74	2-00
75-84	2-70
85 & Over	3-35

Note: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrolment) will never increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN, the only way we can change your premium is if we change it for policies in this series. It has nothing whatever to do with how much or how often you collect from us or your advancing age.

Act NOW—'later' may be too late! Just 10p covers you and your family for first month

Time is precious! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) Get your Enrolment Form and only 10p into the post today—because once you suffer an accident or sickness, it's too late to buy protection at any cost. That's why we urge you to act today—before anything unexpected happens.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We will send you London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN policy by post. Examine it carefully: in the privacy of your own home. Show it, if you wish, to your insurance broker, bank manager, accountant, solicitor, doctor or some other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this plan, return the policy within 15 days of the date you receive it, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

John W. Dennis
Director

London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd.



**LONDON & EDINBURGH
LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**

Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road,
Croydon CR9 3QN, Tel: 01-686 0837/8/9.

Your questions answered about this EXTRA CASH PLAN

Q 1. How much will I be paid when I go into hospital?

A You will receive cash at the rate of £100-00 a month (£3-33 a day). And you collect in cash for an accident or illness even if you're in hospital for only one day. And benefits are paid in full for as long as you're in hospital... even for life.

Q 2. Do you pay me in cash when my children go to hospital?

A Yes we do! You collect in cash at the full monthly rate, whenever any of your enrolled children (age 1 month to 17 years) go into hospital.

Q 3. When do I start to collect hospital benefits?

A This new plan covers you from the very first day for accidents. After your policy is in effect for 30 days, you are covered immediately for all sicknesses that originate thereafter—even for life, if necessary! Payments are made direct to the policyowner. Since we provide lifetime benefits, this 30 day qualifying period enables us to give you broad cover at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible.

Q 4. What if my wife and I are injured in an accident and go into hospital at the same time?

A You both receive double payment if this happens. Yes, this plan pays you benefits at the rate of not £100-00, not £200-00, but £400-00 in cash every month—for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life!

Q 5. Are there any other cash benefits I can collect?

A We pay you £500-00 in cash for complete loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye as the result of an accident, and £1,000-00 in cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if it happens as long as 90 days after the accident.

Q 6. Will you pay me in addition to what I receive from other health plans?

A Of course we will! That's the beauty of your London & Edinburgh plan. No matter what benefits you receive from National Health or private health plans, we still pay you cash benefits at the rate of £100-00 a month—even for life, if necessary. So even if other insurance has taken care of all your medical bills... you still have that tax-free* cash income from this London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN. What a blessing that can be.

Q 7. How can I use my cash benefits?

A Use the money any way you choose. Use it to pay for living expenses like rent, food, clothing. Or put it in the bank to replace any income you lost during your stay in hospital. Or use it to provide the comforts and amenities in hospital such as television, private room, which are often just as important to recovery as good medical care. Remember that the money is paid to you to use as you feel best.

Q 8. Suppose I'm in hospital for a long time and can't meet my premium payments?

A If you—the policyowner—are in hospital for eight consecutive weeks or more, London & Edinburgh EXTRA CASH PLAN will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Enrolled Members of your family while you are confined to the hospital beyond this initial eight-week period. This includes all premiums—for every Enrolled Member. Even if you are in for months, a year—for life. Thanks to the Waiver of Premium feature in your policy, we pay all premiums for you as long as you are in hospital. You simply go right on collecting your full £100-00 a month cash benefits just as if you were paying the premiums yourself.

Q 9. Now tell me, what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?

A Your policy covers everything except conditions caused by: war or any act of war or civil strife; any mental disease, illness or disorder; pregnancy, miscarriage or childbirth; abortion; intoxication or the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a doctor; any illness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyholder for only two years. Everything else is definitely covered.

Q 10. Does this plan pay in any hospital?

A You are covered for care in any hospital of your choice, in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the exception of non-registered nursing and convalescent homes or similar types of facilities.

Q 11. What are the requirements to enrol in this plan?

A You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and you must fill in and post the enrolment form with your first month's premium of 10p.

Q 12. Will you cancel my policy if I have too many claims? Or because of advanced age?

A No—positively not! Only you can cancel. The Company cannot—no matter how many claims you have... how old you become... or for any other reason whatsoever. A Guaranteed-Renewable-for-Life clause has been printed right in your policy, and we're bound by it.

Q 13. Besides saving money—are there any other advantages to joining this plan?

A Yes, a very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the brief Enrolment Form in the corner of this page. It doesn't ask for a medical examination, and it doesn't set an age limit. Also, there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waiters" or restrictive endorsements that can be put on your policy!

Q 14. Are my benefits truly tax-free?

A Yes, since the concessionary practice of the Inland Revenue is not to tax insurance benefits for up to one year of hospital confinement.

Q 15. How do I apply?

A Fill out the brief Enrolment Form and post it with just 10p for the first month's protection for your entire family.

**£50-00
extra protection will
be offered**

If you feel that £100-00 per month does not cover your needs sufficiently, you will be offered an opportunity to obtain £50-00 extra per month cover once you become a policyholder.

Here's all you do to receive your policy: 1 Complete this brief Enrolment Form. 2 Cut out along dotted line and POST WITH 10p.

OFFICIAL ENROLMENT FORM

LONDON & EDINBURGH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
Pembroke House, 44 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QN. Telephone: 01-686 0837/8/9.

for the EXTRA CASH PLAN

MR.
Name (Please Print) MRS. Christian Name(s) _____ Surname _____
MISS

Address _____

Date of Birth _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____ Male ☐ Female ☐

List all family dependants to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

Name (Please Print)	Relationship	Sex	Date of Birth		
			Day	Month	Year
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

I hereby enrol in London & Edinburgh's EXTRA CASH PLAN and am enclosing 10p as the full first month's premium to cover myself and all other Enrolled Members listed above. Neither I, nor, to the best of my knowledge and belief, any other person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance cover due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing health and accident conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature _____ Date _____

سكندرية



Portrait of Prince Charles, a young man in a suit and tie, looking slightly to the side.

few homes face poison earth risk

By Paul Williams

TESTS have discovered health hazards from lead in earth at two big sites have been earmarked for development. The sites at Leicester and Croydon—formerly sewage farms and are from the Ministry of Agriculture have found that soil as a dangerously high lead and may contain other metals. But despite health risks, the sites may be developed.

The Ministry of Agriculture has said: "Sludge tends to rate lead and other heavy metals."

At the scheme at South London, the local council has already been told by the local council that it is one of the last big urban London which can be developed for housing.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been involved when investigating the possibility of putting sludge on the site. The normal level in soil is less than 100 parts per million. But in Croydon, tests showed lead levels of 1,300 and 6,000 parts per million plus zinc and copper. The Ministry says there are no allotments on the site.

Dr Derek Bryce-Smith, a senior lecturer at Reading University, was "absolutely appalled" when he was given the lead figures. "That is not earth, in ore," he said.

Dr Bryce-Smith's Medical Officer of Health, Dr S. L. Wright, says that lead contamination is low enough on 11 of the site's 75 acres to allow "general building, including houses with gardens."

On the other 23 acres, which have so far received planning permission, it is intended to put flats and maisonettes with gardens, a school and playing fields or offices.

In Leicester, a campaign is building up to try to stop development of the 2,000-acre site, called Beaumont Leys, destined to become a satellite town. The Ministry scientists discovered a lead content of 120 to 1,100 parts per million at Beaumont Leys following requests by farmers for soil tests when cattle on the site became ill after eating crops grown there.

Professor Bryce-Smith was one of four experts consulted by Leicester's health committee chairman, Mrs Janet Setchfield, who is leading Labour's fight to get the scheme at least delayed.

Mrs Setchfield said: "A Dr Bostock from the Health Department came down to see us. When we sent him the results of the city analyst's tests he wrote saying he did not think there was a health hazard, but the rest of the area must be tested."

Now she has ordered more extensive tests—but the sale of £750,000 worth of land has gone ahead.

'We sell freezers to silly geezers'

Denis Herbstein
tells a cautionary
tale of Mr
Carter (ex IOS)

HOUSEWIVES are facing a new breed of door-to-door salesman. The patter is slicker, the literature is brighter—and the product is new. Home freezers will be the Seventies what washing machines were to the Sixties: the domestic appliance no modern home can afford to be without and which kind salesmen are only too willing to supply.

Unfortunately—there are one or two catches. One firm, now establishing itself with eyes firmly fixed on this promised land, is offering a freezer which, when all the strings have been attached, costs up to £259. Similar ones can be bought from the shops for only £112. The odd thing is that it all begins with the salesman promising to save you money. But that is before the word "freezer" even comes into it.

"The Company," explains the man from Home Shoppers Plan on the telephone to the housewife, is part of a large group of food wholesalers supplying top quality food direct to the home at up to 30 per cent off shop prices. We have recently extended our delivery service to your area and we wonder if you'd be interested in saving up to £22 or £3 on your food bill each week?"

Sometimes the prologue is delivered on the doorstep, sometimes by pretty girls nobbling housewives outside supermarkets for a "food survey." If the salesman is following the authorised script for telephone conversations, he goes on to ask about the potential customer's household. He awfully pleasant about it, though. "Without being too personal," he says, "how much do you spend each week on food? That's fine, we can certainly save you money."

Then comes the important part of the salesman's "Smile and Dial" telephone manual. "Just one more thing," he says, "do you have a freezer?"

Say No, as most families must, and the salesman's script goes on relentlessly. "Oh, that is a shame because to take full advantage of this plan, you must have storage facilities. However, this is no problem as we can arrange to supply this without any capital outlay and at a low weekly cost and even including this we can still show you a saving."

If the customer is agreeable ("Don't worry," says the salesman, "the company won't be offended if you refuse"), an appointment is fixed. The salesman duly arrives and humbly unfolds an illustrated book which, he says, puts things in "the company's words rather than mine." It is a brightly coloured book with large print, pictures of happy families and some graphs and lots of statistics. It is designed to hammer home the virtues of bulk buying.

Some customers, suitably overwhelmed, are ready to buy immediately. Then the salesman asks a question—about the customer's full name and address. He fills in the answer. The sales manual takes up the story. "As long as (the customer) doesn't stop you [writing], he's bought. Then, when you get to the bottom of the form, ask him to 'OK it right here.' Never ask him to sign it."

Churchill technique

There are other sales techniques for the indecisive customer. The salesman could, for example, tell a story of why a salesman without a customer is miserable. Or a story about why someone who is a customer is happy. And then there is the Winston Churchill "Balance Sheet" technique.

"As you know, Sir, we have long considered Sir Winston Churchill as one of our wisest men. Whenever Sir Winston found himself in a situation such as you are in today, he felt pretty much as you do about it."

"So the salesman brightly suggests that they draw up a Churchill-style balance sheet of pros and cons. The salesman helps all he can with the pros. "When you get to the 'No' side, you shut up," the manual advises.

"Then all you do is count up the columns out loud and when you finish say: 'Well, the answer is pretty obvious, isn't it Sir? What is your mailing address?' Even outright refusals can be turned into triumph. "When everything else has failed," says the manual, "when you get to the door, stop, hesitate, turn around and say: 'Pardon me, Sir, I wonder if you would help me for a moment? Before I go on, I'd like to apologise for being so inept a salesman.'"

"You see, if I had been able to make you feel the way I feel about the Home Shoppers Plan, most of your cost of living worries would have already vanished. But I have failed and I want you to know that it is all my fault, and I am truly sorry. Just so I don't make the same mistake again, would you mind telling me what I did that was wrong?"

The manual is in earnest. "It is vital when you use the apology that you truly mean it. If you don't, and are at all facetious about it, you will be quickly shown out. If you are sincerely sorry, and you should be, this technique will get you sales." Other useful tips follow. "Look liked," the manual suggests. "Very often (the customer) will say Yes because he honestly doesn't want to hurt your feelings."

We had to convince the customer that he would save money by bulk-buying. How much did he spend on food? More than £4 a week and you were laughing, for the Home Shoppers claim that their £25 food pack of meat, vegetables and fruit will feed a family of four for eight weeks—a saving of at least 80p a week.

After the £25 bill comes the freezer itself: £165 including three years parts, labour and service guarantee and three years food spoilage guarantee. We're up to £190 now, rather a lot but don't worry, the nice salesman has details of how to borrow the money. It is perfectly simple, just one form and a quick check with a debt-chasing firm. But it does add £89 in interest over three years, making a grand total of £259.

It can be less, of course, if the housewife doesn't borrow the full amount but, as one of my fellow trainees murmured, the housewife might still say there were cheaper freezers on the market. Ray Grafflin, an American and one of the two lecturers, was not stuck for an answer. "If she asks during the initial presentation, ignore it. If she persists, then she is serious. So why not say 'Mrs Jones, do you think I wouldn't sell you a cheaper one if I didn't want to. This is the best at its

price on the market which varies from £80 to £400. Phillips sell it at £175, we sell at £165."

So what about value for money? The freezer, with 12.9 cubic feet capacity, is made by a reputable Finnish firm and certainly has a recommended retail price of £175. But freezers are generally marked down on recommended prices: one nearly identical freezer, with the same capacity, manufacturer and recommended price, can be bought for £112 across the road from the Home Shoppers Plan office in Oxford Street. Even interest would not bring the cost over £140.

Home Shoppers Plan will tell you, however, that their price at £165 also includes three year guarantees. Yet the £112 freezer is covered by guarantees which the Consumers' Association believes to be both adequate and typical. "Freezers are very reliable. We do not advise members to take out maintenance contracts," says an Association spokesman.

Which leaves the food pack itself. The food, whether in the firm's standard pack or the customer's own selection, is probably worth the £25. But would 10lb of potatoes and 6lb of cod in the "strongly recommended" standard pack really last an average family of four for eight weeks? And the claim that the standard pack provides a balanced diet of great nutritional value is described as "meaningless" by Dr John Yudkin, Professor of Nutrition at London University. The sales book also makes great play with statistics, showing



Home Shoppers' Ed Carter "Freezers have a bad name"

ing how food loses much of its nutritional value within three days if it is not frozen. If anyone questions this, we were told, say the figures come from the magazine Which? But its publishers, the Consumers' Association, knows nothing about them at all.

Ed Carter is the general manager of the Home Shoppers Plan, which already claims more than 1,000 satisfied customers. He says: "I am very embarrassed to find things remis. I started here on September 21 and I was reluctant to go into this line. Freezers have a very bad name and I want to make selling honourable by professionalising it. If you have any suggestion to make, my door is open, I'm here to learn."

He says he will change the wording about nutrition. "That page came over from Canada," he says. "I'll replace it with something that makes the point with accurate figures." He also promises to ensure that customers are not led to believe they are buying a genuine Philips freezer.

Mr Carter, mid-thirties, clean-cut, bespectacled, one time racing driver, was once a manager in the ill-fated IOS empire of Bernie Cornfeld. Much of his sales technique certainly has the IOS hall-mark. As he expressed his concern to me, a new training course was getting under way next door. And the lecturer was joking: "We sell freezers to silly geezers."



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FOREIGN DIGEST

Boycott poll, Czechs told

UNDERGROUND opposition groups in Czechoslovakia are circulating leaflets which urge voters to boycott this week's national and local elections or to spoil their ballot papers, writes William Shawcross. The elections, due to take place in 1969, were postponed till this Friday and Saturday because of the "uncertain" political climate and their outcome is in no doubt: each constituency has only one official candidate, who is pro-government and pro-Gustav Husak, the Communist Party leader.

Husak is using the elections to deliver him a vote of confidence that will symbolise his final victory over Dubcek's policy of "Socialism with a human face," and despite the activities of the Czech Underground, the official results of the poll are expected to show at least 90 per cent of the country in favour of the Husak line.

Over the past weeks 180,000 agitation tickets have been operating throughout the country to make sure of this massive turnout. Each ticket consists of two parts: one which is given to two party members who visit houses in their neighbourhood and, according to the party paper, Rude Pravo, "invite citizens to vote for Socialism, for our even better future."

Lin Piao 'too weak to stay'

A study of the official Chinese Press suggests that the quarrel which may have led to the political demise of Marshal Lin Piao, whom Mao designated as his heir, took place in September and involved agricultural policy, writes Leo Goodstadt.

Radicals on the ruling Politburo, headed by Mao, wanted to start a drive to mechanise the nation's agriculture and to replace the peasants' collective ownership of the land by some form of nationalisation. But army men, led by Chief of Staff Huang Yung-sheng and Air Force Commander Wu Fa-hsein, disagreed, partly because the moves would be unpopular with the peasants and partly because they would probably involve cuts in the military budget.

The radicals won the crucial vote and the two military leaders were discreetly removed from power. By October, judging by reports in China's provincial Press and on radio, the Politburo had also decided that Lin Piao too should drop from sight since he could no longer guarantee that the army would unhesitatingly carry out Mao's directives.

'Black Jews' face expulsion

About 400 "Black Jews" from America, claiming to be the only true descendants of the biblical Israelites who they say were black men, face expulsion from Israel in the next few weeks, writes Eric Marsden.

They arrived with their families as tourists then applied to become immigrants. But the Israelis say they do not follow the Jewish religion and cannot prove their links with the Jewish people.

Most of the Black Jews live in the development town of Dimona in the Negev desert. The first group arrived via Liberia a few years ago and were regarded as a small eccentric sect. It was decided to allow them to stay rather than provoke charges of racial discrimination. But this year more and more families have arrived.

When the Left threatened Fidel

The official programme for Fidel Castro's visit to Concepcion in Chile was changed five times because of rumours of a student plot to kidnap him, writes Florencia Varas.

The kidnapping, it was reported, was being planned by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, an ultra Left group. Most of Concepcion's 12,000 students are Left-wing yet they are surprisingly critical of Dr Allende, Chile's Marxist President, who they consider is dragging his heels on revolution. Ironically the Communist Party, which backs the President, has been forced into a moderate position.

Thai ban on new parties

Thailand's revolutionary party, which came to power in a bloodless coup last Wednesday, dissolved all opposition political parties yesterday and banned the establishment of new ones. The party also approved a \$5m budget for 1972, based on one drafted by the old government, and met to work out plans for replacing Thailand's electoral machine. The most likely change will be a new type of national election instead of elections in territorial electoral districts.

Vorster police arrest whites

The pattern of South African security police arrests changed significantly last week, writes Benjamin Pogrand. Most of the dozen or so people arrested were young white students and lecturers instead of Indians.

Meanwhile there is no news of two British commercial photographers, Quentin Jacobson and David Smith, detained at the start of the month.

Picasso action

Pablo Picasso's 22-year-old illegitimate daughter Paloma has started a legal action at Grasse, France, to secure "legal recognition."

Bid to break rich grip on White House

By Godfrey Hodgson, Washington



Oklahoma's Harris: broke

A PLAN to give an equal band-out of \$8 million of public money to the Democrat and the Republican candidate in next year's presidential election campaign will come to a vote in the US Senate tomorrow—with President Nixon working furiously behind the scenes to get it turned down.

It is not the taxpayer he is worrying about. The plan is a threat to him, because it would do a great deal to take away the enormous campaign advantage held by his Republican Party, which has the vast majority of American millionaires and big corporations behind it when the fund-raising chips are down.

As soon as the plan was put forward by the Democrats in the Senate, where they have a strong majority, the Republicans began a bitter fight to block it with amendment after amendment. The Republican leader in the Senate, Senator Hugh Scott, denounced the proposal as "a tax-grab or bail-out or slush fund."

Senator Scott hoped to drag out the debate indefinitely. But yesterday he yielded and agreed to have a deciding vote tomorrow. President Nixon instantly gave up a weekend break in Florida and flew back to Washington, hoping to persuade enough conservative-minded Southern senators to come over to his side to defeat the plan.

If the plan does pass through Congress, it can still be vetoed by Nixon. But that would be embarrassing for him. He would be too obviously acting to preserve the Republicans' great money-raising advantage. Like Tories in Britain, the Republicans feel a bit defensive about their money-bags reputation.

Besides, there is growing concern at the rocketing cost of electioneering and the influence this gives to the big contributors. Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio is one of several Congressmen who have introduced Bills to limit the amount of political contributions and to force disclosure of who contributes how much to whom. The existing law, which

dates back to 1925, has been described as one big loophole. There is, in short, almost as much concern now over the buying of candidates as over the "selling" of them in vast publicity campaigns. The reported cost of the 1968 Presidential election was \$44.2m (£18.4m)—more than seven times what it was in 1940. More realistic estimates suggest that the true cost to all presidential candidates was something like \$30m.

The reform now proposed would cover cost of the campaigns from the time the candidates are nominated next summer until election day next November. The authors of the plan admit that it is only a half-way stage to neutralising the influence of money, for it matters just as much in the primary stage of the campaign.

Only the other day, Senator Fred Harris of Oklahoma, an attractive liberal Democrat who had officially announced his candidature, was forced to retire at this early stage because, as he bluntly put it, he was "broke."

He had put himself in debt to the tune of \$40,000 (£16,000) over and above the \$250,000 (£104,000) he had managed to raise from investment bankers.

And this is chicken-feed by the standards required to travel all over the United States with the necessary political staff, to mail out publicity, buy public

opinion polls and pay for time on television. Senator Henry Jackson, of the state of Washington, who announced his own candidature for the Democratic nomination yesterday, calculated that it will cost him a million dollars (\$418,000) just to run in the first-round primary elections.

One obvious consequence of the mounting cost of electioneering is the advantage it gives to candidates like the Kennedys and Rockefeller, who have large private fortunes. In the 1970 mid-term elections, 11 of the 15 men who ran for the Senate in the seven biggest states were millionaires. The other four lost.

In 1968, 11 wealthy families alone—Du Ponts, Fields, Fords, Harrimans, Lehmans, Mellons, Ollins, Pews, Rockefeller, Vanderbilts and Whitneys—contributed \$5,122,000 (£2,130,000) between them to political candidates. Of that total, all but \$81,000 went to Republicans. There is a clear danger that contributors, individual or collective, will demand their pound of flesh when their man is elected.

It is not only Republican millionaires who expect to receive some consideration for their views in return for their money. There was a comic episode last week when 60 liberal democratic millionaires in New York held a lunch at the extremely expensive 21 Club to discuss how they could use their money to influence candidates. Then backed off hurriedly when the story leaked out.

"As soon as you get this sort of thing in the newspapers," one of them complained, "it's terrible. We can't meet in a goldfish bowl like that. It sounds as if we're going to try to buy a president."

There is a growing sentiment among politicians themselves that, secretly or in a goldfish bowl, that should not be allowed. Whether a simple gift of \$8 million of public money to each of the two candidates of the two major parties is the best way to go about it is another matter. Next year, America may have a chance to find out.

CIA plot to oust top French spy?



Cusack: moved on

A VERBAL timebomb was dropped into the Franco-American dispute on drug trafficking on Friday night when a former French Ambassador to Uruguay, Col. Roger Barbarot, alleged in a broadcast on Radio Luxembourg that a drug smuggling ring exists inside the French Secret Service.

This sensational charge brings right into the open the long, muffled but vituperative battle between the rival Secret Services of the United States and France dating back to the 'sixties. Last week charges were made by a Federal Grand Jury in Newark, New Jersey, that the director of France's intelligence network in America was involved in smuggling \$5 millions worth of drugs into America earlier this year.

Security authorities in Paris claim this is a ploy, engineered by America's Central Intelligence Agency to oust a too efficient a rival, namely Col Paul Fournier, the senior French intelligence officer named in the indictment. (Fournier, incidentally is believed to be a cover name.)

The Americans for their part have threatened that, if the French authorities take no action against Col Fournier, they will name further senior French intelligence officers allegedly involved in the drug-running. Fournier is based in Paris.

This September the Sunday Times revealed that 80 per cent of the heroin reaching America comes from Turkey via Marseilles where it is processed. The Americans have long accused the French of reluctance to clamp down on the Marseilles traffickers and hinted at protection in high places. The indictment of Fournier is clearly, in part, a bid to force the French to act.

But the French have so far played things remarkably coolly. Mr Debré, the Defence Minister,

has given Fournier permission to make a public statement categorically denying the American allegations.

The colonel, a Gaulist, had a distinguished career in the last war and he has been a member of the SDECE (Service of Exterior Documentation and Counter-Espionage) for 25 years. Moreover, he was not affected by a recent drastic purge of the French Secret Service carried out by the new head of the SDECE, Count Alexandre de Marenches, to eliminate criminal elements plus some of the more violently anti-American members of French intelligence.

American allegations are based on statements made by Mr Roger Xavier Delouette, an ex-member of the French Intelligence Service and a former subordinate of Col Fournier. Mr Delouette served in Cuba and Africa under the cover of an "agricultural consultancy" before being discharged two years ago for alleged unreliability.

Last April he was arrested at Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, after customs officers received a tip that a minibus sent to the US from France in a cargo ship contained 96 pounds of heroin hidden behind false panels. Mr Delouette then made his "confessions" and revelations about drug trafficking to the US authorities in return for immunity from criminal proceedings.

Since the row between the US and French authorities came into the open, Mr John Cusack, head of the US Government's Anti-Narcotics Bureau in Europe, has been transferred to "a more senior post" in Washington. Mr Cusack spearheaded the charge against the French authorities hushing up top-level complicity in drug-running.

Antony Terr

NO SMOKING FASTEN SEAT BELTS

Funny how nobody argues.

During 1970 only nine British registered aircraft working on scheduled passenger flights were involved in accidents.

Most of them comparatively minor. Nobody was killed.

Thank goodness. And only five people were injured.

It's also estimated that there were at least 1½ million accidents on British roads in the same period.

And they weren't all minor.

According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents 7,501 were killed: goodness knows how many were injured.

Perhaps it's fear. Perhaps it's

conditioning. Perhaps it's simply because we're asked to. But the fact remains, we willingly protect ourselves in an aircraft, yet many of us remain unwilling to do so in a car. In spite of the facts.

Which is far from funny.

After all, we're obliged by law to fit seat belts to all cars made since 1965.

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Colonel Herbert: the humiliation of a war hero

By Godfrey Hodgson, Washington

EN I TALKED to Lt-Col Jony Herbert in Atlanta a week ago, what struck me was his absolute refusal to associate himself from the US or to blame it for his woes.

No, sir," he kept saying with a smile. "Not the army. Just a handful of individuals: not the army, not the US."

It was before the army finally decided his case. I asked him how he feels now, and he said he was still proud to be a regular officer in the United States.

I talked to him before the army finally showed what it could do in the way of humiliating an individual. It was not one of those cases where the army is completely right, but where the army is completely wrong.

Herbert's troubles with the army, he maintains, are not committing atrocities, but reporting them. His case is one of a long series of cases where the army has suffered from the rationing and moral dilemmas of Vietnam.

It comes on top of the conviction of Lt William Calley for 22 years at My Lai and the acquittal of Capt Medina and it follows a disturbing catalogue of evidence: racial hatred, racial brawls, insubordination, "fraggings" on officers, often in their beds, and several recent cases of mutiny. There were 309 cases of fraggings in 1970.

and 154 in the first half of this year.

Fighting an unheroic war against guerrillas in the middle of a largely hostile population has always tested morale, and all the indices show how much more corrosive of morale the Vietnam War has become since the army began to wonder whether the country wanted it fought or not. The percentage of men AWOL (absent without official leave) for example, has more than tripled in five years to a staggering 180 per 1,000. Desertions have more than quadrupled, to 70 per 1,000, over the same period.

Robert Sherrill has described much of the legal consequences of this in a book whose title is well enough conveyed by its title: *Military Justice is to Music*. (The phrase comes from Clemenceau, who learned about mutiny at first hand in 1917).

What makes the Herbert case so interesting is that he is no reluctant draftee, but the cream of the American regular officer corps. He grew up in a poor family in the Pennsylvania coalfield, and volunteered for the Marines when he was 14. When he was 17, the Army accepted him. Since then, as they say in the recruiting posters, the Army has been his life.

He was the most decorated soldier in the American army in Korea: one Bronze Star, three Silver Stars, four Purple Hearts, and 18 other decorations. After the war, he was chosen to go on a world tour by the army's public relations department as a representative of the American soldier at his finest. Today, he still looks the part—6ft 3in tall, lean, with a crewcut and quiet good manners.

After Korea, he re-enlisted, went to officer training school, and began a dream career as the perfect fighting man. He was a Ranger, and they used his picture, looking ferocious, on the cover of the Rangers' training manual. He became a Green Beret, and found time to get two university degrees. Early in 1969 he took command of a battalion of the



Herbert, family man (with daughter) and Herbert, war veteran: "I don't blame the Army"

crack 173rd Airborne Brigade in combat in Vietnam. In 58 days he won another seven medals. Then, at the beginning of April 1969, an officer's efficiency report arrived.

It was prepared by his superior, Colonel Franklin, and signed by Franklin's superior and friend, General Barnes. It criticised Herbert's appearance, ambition, dependability, loyalty, moral courage, and even his "will to self-improvement." And it called him a liar. It was the sort of report which left the general no alternative, but he wanted one, but to suspend Herbert, and for good measure the general recommended that he should never be allowed to command again.

What had happened, according to Herbert, is that he came across an American lieutenant and some Vietnamese soldiers torturing a woman. Herbert told them to stop, and they promptly slit the woman's throat. He reported the incident to Col Franklin, who called him a liar.

Over the next few weeks, Herbert maintains, he reported seven further incidents to Franklin, three of which he had personally witnessed. One of these involved the torture of a woman with electric shocks from a field telephone. In another case he saw women detainees being beaten with bamboo rods deliberately split so that they "cut flesh like a razor." In each case, according to Herbert, Franklin told him to mind his own business and not to be so squeamish.

Herbert's version of what has happened since, differs from the army's version at a number of points. The army maintains officially that there is no record of Herbert reporting the torture incidents until September 1970. Herbert says that he acted accord-

ing to the book in reporting them to Franklin at the time.

In any event, on March 15 this year, Herbert preferred formal charges against both Barnes and Franklin. The charges against Franklin were dismissed on July 15, and those against Barnes were dismissed on October 15, "for lack of evidence."

Both Franklin and Barnes have gone to prestigious assignments. Herbert was assigned to recruiting. Remarkably, in the circumstances, he proceeded to achieve the best record of any enlistment officer in the United States. At the ceremony to reward this performance, however, someone else was handed the award, and Herbert was put in the back row.

Since then, Herbert has been given a series of humiliatingly unimportant jobs. He has been refused leave. The army has produced someone who says that Herbert once struck a Vietnamese civilian. But it has refused him and his lawyer permission to study 3,000 pages of transcripts of his own investigation. Just the other day, he was called in, after nearly 20 years in the army, and lectured like a recruit on how to salute.

Though despicable, this sort of treatment might be natural enough if Herbert's superiors really believed him to be an officer with an otherwise distinguished record who had unaccountably and wholly falsely accused two superiors. But there are disturbing indications that the army is not sure of this, and that Herbert is telling the truth: that he did witness atrocities, and did report them.

The army is not saying that no atrocities took place; only that the charges against Barnes and Franklin must be dismissed for



Rhodesia: a sham or a failure?

By David Holden, Salisbury

LIKE ALL previous British negotiations with Ian Smith, last week's talks between the Rhodesian Prime Minister and Sir Alec Douglas-Home have turned into an old-fashioned cliff-hanger.

After the years of dispute, the months of Lord Goodman's intensive preparations and last week's detailed drafting sessions by officials, the firm proposals of both sides are at last on the table. What is at issue now is the political will of the two leaders to bridge the gaps that still exist between them.

An even after six hours of plenary session on Friday and yesterday, with a further private meeting between Sir Alec and Mr Smith yesterday morning, there was probably no man here—including the principals—who knew for certain what the outcome would be.

For outsiders as well as insiders, it is a nail-biting business in which any assessment could be proved wrong in a matter of hours. But this sense of real uncertainty has at least re-emphasised what many Rhodesians seemed lately to have forgotten—that optimism about a settlement has always been misplaced.

It is significant that the Rhodesia Herald ran a cautionary editorial yesterday, pointing out that although Sir Alec is no doubt ready to settle on terms that would offend African opinion here and liberal views around the world, there must be limits beyond which he cannot go.

Those limits, it seems, have now been reached. As far as one can see through the tight screen of secrecy that surrounds the talks, they are chiefly concerned with existing discriminatory legislation against African advancement—which means that they go to the heart of the Rhodesian position.

In particular, Sir Alec is insisting that changes must be made in the republican Constitution of 1969 and the Land Tenure Act of 1970, both of which are discriminatory in intent and practice.

The Constitution provides for separate electoral rolls for Africans and Europeans on terms that specifically exclude forever the possibility of majority rule. The Land Tenure Act divides Rhodesia 50-50 between 250,000 whites and more than five million blacks and provides a legal basis for many acts of racial discrimination, such as the current attempt by the regime to remove some 3,000 long-established African families from mission lands in the "white" areas.

Neither the Constitution nor the Act can be accommodated within the five British principles as they stand. The Constitution offends both the First Principle (unimpeded progress to majority rule) and the Fourth (an end



Two in a cliff-hanger.

to acts of racial discrimination). Principle also, and on any reasonable reading of the avowed British position, both laws would have to be substantially amended to meet the Third Principle, which calls for an immediate improvement in the political status of Africans.

Just to state those bald facts is to reveal the enormity—in Rhodesian terms—of the gap that remains to be bridged. The Constitution and the Land Tenure Act are the bedrock of Mr Smith's position. To tamper with them in any way will, to many in his party, seem a betrayal of the whole course of events since UDI.

To overturn their clear intent as Sir Alec must seek to do—even if that means only anticipating the possibility of majority rule by the turn of the century—will seem unthinkable. It is believed these attitudes were made abundantly clear when leaders of the Rhodesian Front met Sir Alec last Thursday.

The question now is: Will Mr Smith go against his party's wishes? He has never done so in previous negotiations, but there are good reasons for his doing so this time. Firstly, Rhodesia needs foreign capital investment that it is denied under present circumstances. Secondly, if these talks fail, Mr Smith may never again be able to use the prospect of a settlement as the bait with which to tempt recalcitrant members of his party back into line. He will be under immediate pressure to get on (preferably towards Apartheid) or get out.

On the other hand, as the Rhodesia Herald pointed out yesterday, the American decision to end the embargo on chrome purchases from Rhodesia has blown an irreparable hole in an already leaky sanctions programme. Sir Alec's weak hand is weakened further; Mr Smith's right-wing is cock-a-hoop. For the Rhodesian leader to make concessions at this moment of success might well be fatal for him: some observers here predict he would not survive another six months in office.

While Mr Smith weighs that balance in this week-end's crucial meetings, Sir Alec must weigh

another. Just how small a fig can he politically get away with? Is it better to return to London with a settlement that is patently a sham—for if he were to make any more concessions, that is what it would be—or to admit that Britain has failed, and will continue to fail, to impose her will on Rhodesia? Many Africans I talked to here last week have declared a preference for the second.

They would rather Britain withdraw altogether, abandoning sanctions and confessing frank defeat, than underwrite by a sham settlement a regime they detest. This is too sophisticated to be a characteristic view but it is one that seems to be growing in appeal: and Sir Alec certainly heard it from some of his numerous African visitors last week.

Conspicuously absent from his visitors until yesterday were the two former African nationalist leaders Joshua Nkomo and Nkomo's ally, But last night Sir Alec had his long-awaited meeting with Mr Nkomo, brought under strict security precautions from the camp where he has been a political detainee for the last seven years. No details were released about the meeting, but rumour has it that Mr Nkomo, because of his lengthy detention, is no longer the man he was.

Sir Alec is not so unexpected to see Mr Nkomo. Official sources here observe that he is in a different position from Mr Nkomo, as he was sentenced to imprisonment in 1969 on the criminal charge of incitement to murder the Prime Minister, Sir Alec, has, however, received a lengthy memorandum from Mr Nkomo insisting, among other things, on no independence before majority rule.

The fact that Mr Nkomo has come so late into the picture probably reflects two things: The irrelevance at this stage of any nationalist proposals that Britain is powerless to impose, and the Rhodesians' determination not to have their critics say—in the event of a settlement—that they truckled to an African leader. For if a settlement is reached, Mr Smith is going to need his fig leaves, too.

With the balance so fine on both sides, anything is possible, but the betting in Salisbury at the moment is tending towards failure.

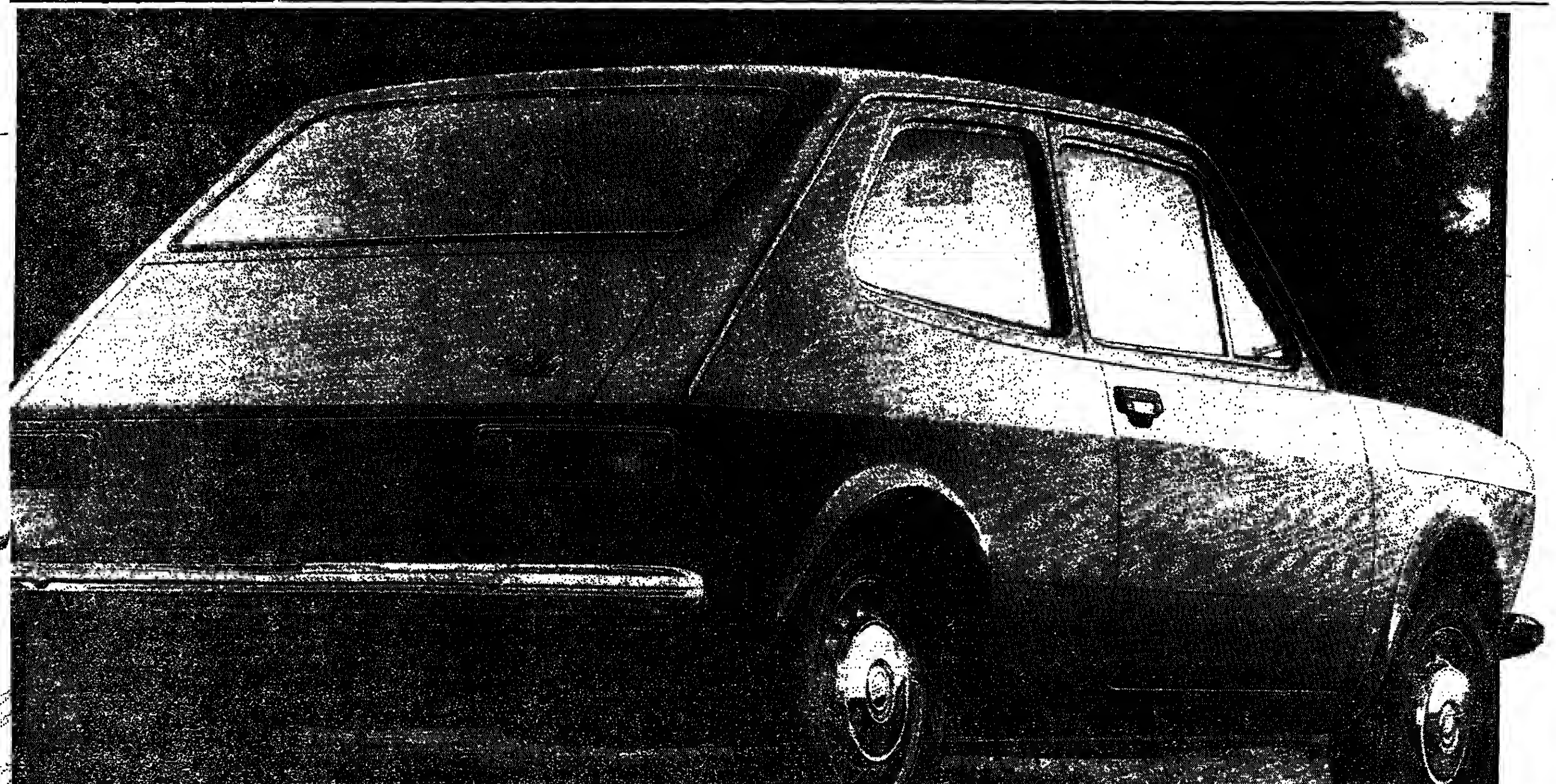
Someone here has recalled the moment on Fearless when Harold Wilson, who got so near and yet so far in his pursuit of a settlement with Mr Smith, drew a small neat square on a blank sheet of paper and pencilled inside it the figure 1. It would be entirely characteristic of Mr Smith now to take everyone back to square one

Sihanouk looks to China

PRO-SIHANOUK forces in their grip on Cambodia edge closer to the capital of Phnom Penh, the deposed ruler, Prince Sihanouk, now in exile in 12, said he is assured that he will support us totally."

Gemma Cruz Araneta, and that Chou had assured him he would tell President Nixon: "You should withdraw all your forces from Indochina and let the Indochinese peoples alone."

During the interview the Prince was as cheerful and ebullient as ever, slightly fanned from his visits to the countryside and with a few strands of grey in his formerly blue-black hair. © Asian News Service 1971.



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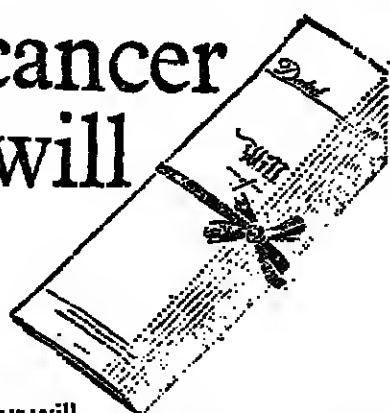
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Debate that fell flat

ON WEDNESDAY the House of Commons spent three hours debating the Compton Report. It should have been a memorable debate, for the ill-treatment (or brutality, or rigorous questioning) use against detainees in Northern Ireland is, to say the least, an important subject.

Yet all that remains vividly in the mind after all that talk is that Sir Harry Legge-Bourke was a grandfather who once borewhipped a newspaper editor, and Mad Mitch—now Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mitchell, MP for Aberdeenshire West—delivered a paean of praise for British military interrogators which included this classic of officer-like brusqueness: "One cannot have every loose Jock interrogating prisoners."

Indeed we can't. But is this the only limit we are to place on judicial violence? And what is a loose Jock, anyway? An ordinary Scottish soldier, apparently. The problem, presumably, is that although it is an excellent idea for the Commons to debate great matters while they are still

fresh and important, the new Section Nine procedure which allows MPs to do so, seems to be too swift. Most MPs hadn't had time to read the Compton Report.

Therefore most of the debate consisted of stock responses, angrily shouted to-and-fro. The Tories from military constituencies or backgrounds used the opportunity to curry favour with their voters, and Left-wingers or Irishmen used it as a convenient stick with which to beat the British Government.

It was left to two or three front-benchers and to Roy Hattersley, to try to explore what the debate should really have been about—how far Compton had revealed that British interrogators had gone too far in their "ill-treatment?" And beyond that: to what extent are the elected leaders of a country which tries to behave decently, even in virtual war situations, prepared to tolerate violence against imprisoned enemies?

Obviously, as everyone tacitly agreed, some violence must be used. This is necessary both to get the enemy into prison and then to persuade him to offer useful information once he's there. But how much violence? And what are the guidelines? And when does such violence begin to help the enemy more than the captors because he uses it for his propaganda?

The Home Secretary's argument was based on two lines of defence. Firstly, Mr Maudling

How Ulster internees are made to talk

Internees—new cruelty allegations

Sunday Times headlines of October 17 and 24.

declared that Compton had shown all the questioning procedures to be reasonable, except perhaps the so-called "interrogation" in depth of the 11 detainees. And here, he said, the information gained by the rough stuff was worth being rough.

Secondly, even if the Opposition found such questioning techniques bad, they were all conducted according to guidelines laid down in 1965, by the Labour Government. They had been previously used, in Malaya, in Borneo, in Aden—and who had protested then?

Denis Healey rose, and in the nearest which the debate got to a serious analysis of the situation, sought to explain that the guidelines about questioning prisoners merely laid down things which interrogators should not do. That is to say, they had defined the limits beyond which questioners should not go. Within these limits, who had told the troops and Special Branch to hood prisoners, to make them

lean against walls? Who had authorised that "monotonous sound"? Someone must have issued specific instructions.

Here Roy Hattersley scored a good point. If there was a vague area where troops could be specifically instructed, was it perhaps Stormont more than Westminster that was calling the tune? Had the standard of behaviour, perhaps, declined because different people were now issuing the orders?

Because of that—perhaps—the Army was progressively losing the Catholic population's confidence in the fact that it was still an impartial force.

The men who should have answered these questions summed up the debate James Callaghan, with his great talent for sounding wise and judicious, managed at times to be both. He made it clear that in his opinion the Compton Report had shown that interrogation had gone too far, and whether this was called ill-treatment or brutality didn't matter too much.

Beyond that, he merely urged everyone to be worried about it, to urge Lord Parker and his Commission to think hard about what we were doing.

Beastly

And so to Lord Balfiel, Minister of State for Defence, who once again said that Compton had shown that, by and large, the Army and interrogators had behaved well. That in the tiny number of cases where prisoners had suffered "hardship" it hadn't been inflicted deliberately, and anywhere where it had, this had been done according to those 1965 guidelines. Northern Irish politicians had directed some of the actions, but the Westminster Government had agreed.

Lord Balfiel started to round off his argument, he sounded almost—as if he was going to do some proper summing up. But then Miss Bernadette Devlin stood up, and started shouting, and others shouted at her, and five minutes passed, and by the time it was over the noble Lord had no time to say anything except that IRA were beastly and the information obtained by the "ill-treatment" was valuable—which we knew before.

Still, there's another debate on the subject soon. Maybe MPs will have more time to get down to fundamentals then.

Nicholas Tomalin

Charges that stuck

ON OCTOBER 17 The Sunday Times published an article entitled "How Ulster internees are made to talk." It provoked bitter controversy and emergency Cabinet meetings in both Stormont and Westminster.

Various military experts asserted on television their disbelief of the allegations described. Lord Chalfont, for example, a former professional soldier and Minister in the last Labour Government, said on Panorama that the allegations suggested a degree of organised ill-treatment that did not have the ring of truth. He thought they showed "a certain amount of vivid imagination and a careful study of television programmes."

A letter from a Belfast reader (which we published) censured "The Sunday Times for publishing the internees' 'impossible fantasies of ill-treatment'."

On the day after the article appeared, The Times reported: "Mr Heath heard directly from Mr Faulkner, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, that the charges are substantially without foundation."

It now appears that the allegations, contained in the original article, were substantially with foundation. In some respects they may have been understated.

On the basis of the official inquiry, headed by Sir Edmund Compton, and published on Tuesday, one can test the validity of those allegations. The original article referred in some detail to the experiences of 14 people arrested under the Special Powers Act.

The Compton inquiry confirmed the following aspects of the original story:

1. That 11 of the men named in our article did experience "in depth" interrogation for a period of six days at a centre in Northern Ireland.

2. That the interrogation methods, though largely conducted by Royal Ulster Constabulary personnel, were evolved by the Ministry of Defence.

3. That it was normal for these detainees to be kept hooded with black bags except when interrogated or alone in the rooms.

4. That they were required to stand against a wall (legs apart, leaning with hands raised up) for periods of four to six hours. The Compton report volunteers the information that the total period varied from 43 hours in one case to nine hours in others.

Compton notes, however, that in one case mentioned in our article the wall-standing procedure may have been less

exhausting: Mr Patrick McC

"persisted in collapsing."

5. That for much of the detainees were afflicted by continuous electronic "mu" which contributed to their s of isolation.

The Compton inquiry did confirm the following allegations in the original article:

1. That one of the 11, Mr Pat Chivers, was deprived of food sleep for two or three days.

Compton notes, however, that all those named a policy of deprivation was the norm during the initial period of interrogation. Similarly, although food was refused, the normal ration for first four days was bread water at six hourly intervals. Compton considered both diet and the sleep deprivation evidence of "physical ill-treatment" (Hooding, noise and torment of the wall post also fell in this category).

2. That during his interrogation Mr Bernard McGreary was "v" larily beaten about the stomach. Compton concluded that allegation was not substantiated.

3. That Mr William Shan while detained at Police Hol Centre in Palace Barracks, H wood, was denied proper treatment for his ulcer and been about the stomach. Com notes that the medical officer Hollywood was appraised of S non's suspected ulcer. The H ing charge was not substantiated.

However, Compton did a talk that when Shannon transferred to the more rigorous interrogation centre, medical examination revealed "a s bruise on his back, his shoulder and his left side at level of the navel." Com offers no explanation for t injuries. At the interroga centre Shannon went through hooding and wall-standing routine for six days. This formation was not contained in the original Sunday Times article.

4. That the "in-depth" interrogation took place at Holw Compton did not, however, where it did take place.

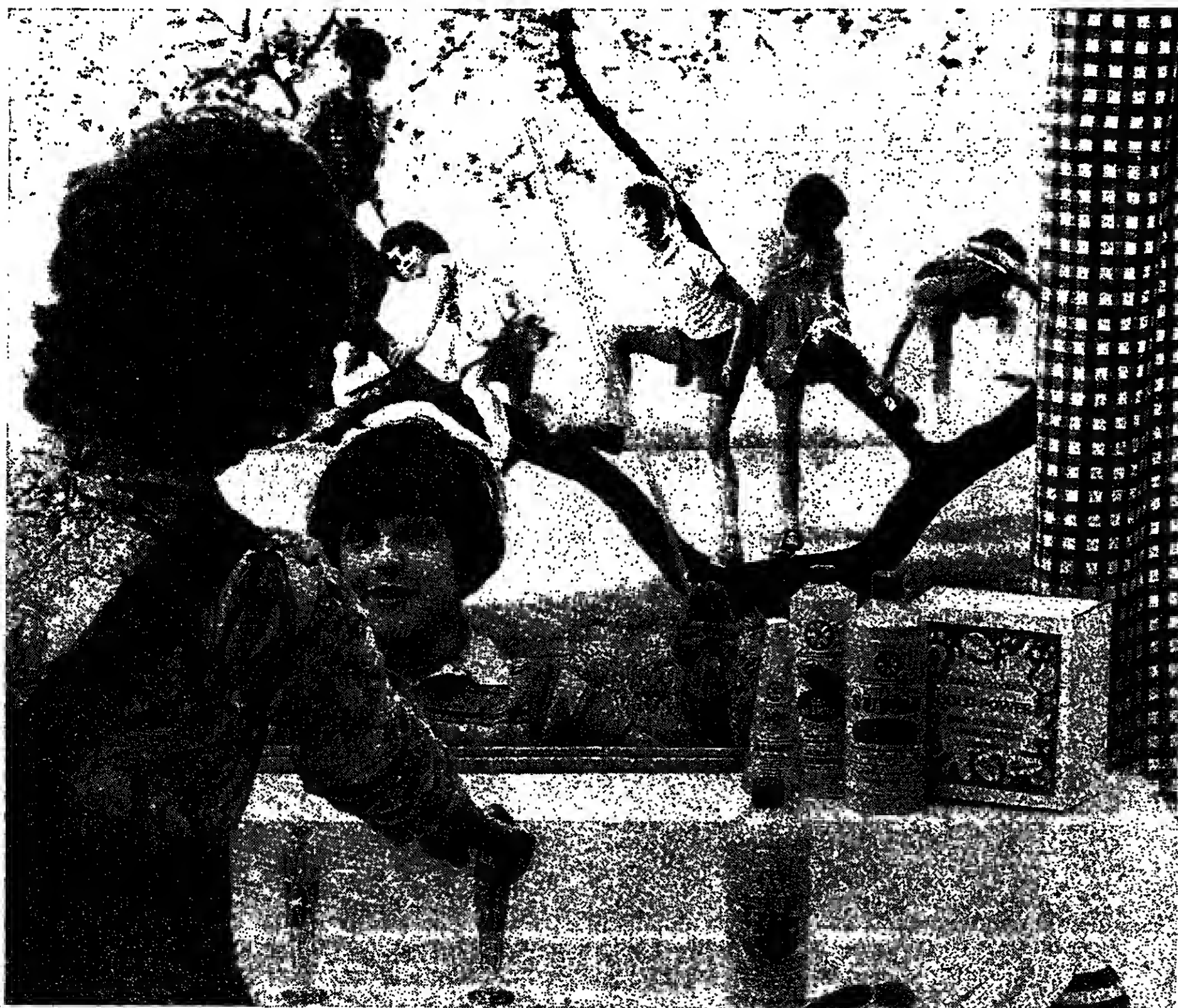
Other instances of alleged treatment of seven o detainees named in a Sunday Times article of October appear to have fallen out Compton's terms of reference.

The committee refers to justification for the interrogation methods as necessary "in interest of saving lives" but not comment on its validity.

In his introduction to report the Home Secretary, Maudling, stresses this aspect pointing out that since Aug 1969, more than 150 people have been killed in connection with the Ulster emergency. He o not mention, however, the that well over half have b killed since intervention (and it, of course, the interroga procedures outlined by Compt was introduced just over t months ago.

Lewis Chest

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*This includes Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

Please book early.

Ulster: a true perspective?

THANK YOU for Insight's Perceptive on Ulster and also for your leading article (last week) which followed the unhappy events of recent years with growing concern and sadness. Perhaps the saddest thing of all is the regard and sheer ignorance of our MPs—not least those of the Home Secretary. There is of course exceptionalism but at the majority of them are ruled by hatred and prejudice. That a paper of your stature should publish such excellent articles of such a high standard of reporting on a subject loaded with emotion helps to keep alive faith and hope in democracy.

Edmund J. Enright
Lyme Regis

YOU ARE now the toast of the A. How happy and proud you must be. All decent people will love you. You may have won the IRA as readers but I will love many who have read your paper for years. Yours now the gutter press.

A. Arkwright
London NW5

MY own behalf and on behalf many moderates like myself whom The Sunday Times ought to comfort last week I am writing to thank you for the fair and important reporting of your right team, and for your editorial comment. I lived and worked in England for a great many years, and it restores one's faith in the kindness and fairness of the average person even in a bitter political situation. It seems so unlike them.

B. Kelly
Belfast

YOUR leading article on the Ulster problem is the finest and most courageous I have ever read. It sets the context of the problem which offers any hope at all of a peaceful future for the people of that province.

R. F. Whaley
London N6

THE Insight report on Ulster is a disgraceful example of one-sided, distorted rubbish and so on to the people of Britain. Individuals concerned in this "presentation" would probably have made Hitler appear leader of an oppressed minority against the tyrannical majority of Poland, Czechoslovakia and France.

D. J. Shand
Liverpool 13

RESPECTIVE on Ulster was terrible. It has long been right that the twin hallmarks of a Britisher were a sense of play and a concern for the underdog. By these criteria the testaments of Ulster, despite the ravaging of the IRA, are much less British than the Irish. Fifty years of the gerrymandered ballot-box, jobs for the (Protestant) Boys' house-discrimination, etc., have made bitter fruit. This unfortunate situation is now being plucked for profit by British troops. The conflict has finally resolved into a jungle law versus the latter has called forth former.

Birmingham 29

The pettiness of LBJ

STATESMANLIKE and once memoirs of President Johnson now being serialised in Sunday Times make excellent reading. Alas they bear relation to reality in that fail to point up the essential pettiness and vindictiveness of man. I have some small personal experience of this.

The United Nations Corridor of a major news item in 1965, I had been in New York with a US Government official who told me "off the record" of an interesting but particularly earth-shattering active which the US intended to use the following week in East-West disarmament talks. Contact assured me that I did not identify the source. I did so, attributing the information to "Western informants." The President always had no new-tickers in his office. I was later informed that he saw my story on one of the demands to know "who the son of a bitch who leaked the story?" Other journalists of the presidential Press man about the new initiative that came out, although America's allies had been met, and even the Russians partly apprised of it, the man denied any such plan. It was postponed for three months.

In the meantime a "witch-hunt" was launched, on specific House orders, to find the Department official who had leaked the story. The finger of suspicion was pointed at me, but fortunately nothing proved against him and he left. During this period I had a number of splendidly private lunches at the expense of the US delegation to the United Nations, all seeking to ascertain my source. I make this point merely to show a relatively unimportant news story could make the difference between a cancelled international trip and waste the time of members of highly paid people to "track down the leak."

John Barry
Geneva

Il policy

I was surprised to read (Atticus) that I was "anti-pill." I never that may mean. My view of morality of contraception marriage is that decisions should be taken by means of consultation between husband and wife according to their consciences. It is not up to others to instruct them on such matters. Personally I would want my wife to take the pill on medical not theological grounds.

Norman St John-Stevens
London SW1

THE EMERGENCE of the hitherto unrecognised dyslexia, or word blindness, as a reason for certain people's inability to learn beyond a particular point suggests that there may be other "blind spot" disabilities that can impede a child's scholastic development.

While not wishing to present yet another excuse for backwardness in children, I would be interested to find out whether any other readers have experienced my own form of mental inadequacy—number blindness.

At eight years of age I was unable to memorise multiplication tables and so mathematics became a recurring nightmare for the rest of my school days. At 14, I left elementary school; I'd attained the coveted top standard a year earlier but I was still four years behind in maths.

Some people are word-blind—so can my son and I be number-blind?

As a manual worker my inability to keep numbers in my head was no more than an annoyance—even though it meant that after ten years of using the internal telephone at work I still couldn't remember any of the three-digit numbers that I'd been dialling every day.

Once I was stopped at a traffic-check and asked by a policeman if I knew the registration number of the car I was driving. I didn't. I've owned ten different motor vehicles since I began driving and I can only recall the registration number of one of them. It was SBT 230. The numbers had a

corny word-association for me: A Chinaman's toothache—looth hurtie—230.

When my son began having difficulty with his "tables" at the age of eight it seemed more than a coincidence. Every evening we went for long walks through the streets and from one lamp post to the next he would enthusiastically chant "seven sevens are 49" and from the next lamp post to the one after that "eight sevens are 56" until he'd repeated the whole seven times table of nonsense.

An hour later, number seven would once again be a meaningless cypher to my boy, the rhythms

and cadences of "seven sevens are 49" and "two sevens are 14" having been completely rejected by his memory.

Now, at 14, he's at the bottom of his class in maths. He's probably considered by his teacher to be lazy and inattentive—as I was—although he complains bitterly in me that other boys who don't even try can learn arithmetic without any trouble.

So, although my son has above-average abilities in English and art, his choice of a worthwhile career will be severely restricted.

Is this deficiency peculiar to my own family or is it as widespread as "word blindness"? If it is common, is it important enough to require special teaching methods to deal with it?

Len Waller
Derby

A surrealistic failure

IAN NAIRN describes the construction of Swansea's tallest building as "a massive new backcloth" for the castle and "a remarkably successful case of shock therapy" (This Britain, last week). The caption to the photograph describes it as "a fine example of urban surrealism."

Accepting these descriptions for a moment, is the "shock therapy" now prescribed for Swansea's citizens and visitors a sensible objective for city centre planning? Any casual juxtaposition of structures may give momentary visual excitement, but in designing permanent features of the urban landscape it would seem desirable to aim at harmonising with existing buildings.

In Swansea, as elsewhere, the traffic provides sufficient excitement for most people, and it seems unnecessary to supply architectural shocks in addition. One might have hoped that the planners would try to achieve a measure of order and congruity in aligning the city's principal buildings. Although in itself the tower block is a better than average example of its kind, it dwarfs the castle and the other buildings in the adjacent square. This may be "urban surrealism," but I do not think the result is pleasing.

W. R. B. Robinson
Cheam

Standeessy

FOLLOWING Mrs Honnor's complaint about the use of the word "standeesy" (Letters, last week) perhaps I could mention a notice which I saw on a bus the other day. It informed passengers that only six "standees" were permitted.

J. S. Perle
West Horsley



May, 1918: Newly-captured British soldiers on their way to a prisoner-of-war camp

REMEMBRANCE Day reminded me that there have been books on the film of the prisoners in German and Japanese hands during the 1914-18 war. I know of none recording the conditions which our troops endured as 1914-18 prisoners of war.

After the Armistice, the Germans set us all free and left us to find our own way back to the Allied lines; no rations, no arrangements for transport or

The PoWs of 1914-18

sleeping. My most poignant memory is of meeting on the road between Worems and Maronsort in Belgium on November 13, 1918, on old cab being pulled westwards by six emaciated Jocks. Inside the cab was a Jock, only skin and bone left.

coiling a rope turnip ravenously. They stayed miserably, too weak to talk but pointed to their chum in the cab. We found him lousy from head to foot and with two enormous bedsores on his buttocks, but could do nothing to help.

Before it is too late, could some historian please write the story of the prisoners such as I endured. (Dr) E. Russell Vernon
Sidmouth

Wasted skills

ELECTRICIANS and plumbers will no doubt be pleased to note that according to the architect, Alan Fletcher (Look, last week) their years of apprenticeship learning the skills of their trades were wasted. Anyone can do it, providing they get the right coloured wires together or can manipulate plastic tubing.

The electricians and plumbers can take heart though, for, like my husband, I am sure most of them can knock walls down, fix a job of plastering and decorate and with a little help from their wives and a glossy magazine, some very necessary spare cash and precious spare time, they could redesign a house without having to employ Mr Fletcher.

Forty years ago when my husband was serving his apprenticeship in the electrical trade he was taught that "electricity is a good servant but a bad master." For safety's sake Mr Fletcher should make a note of that.

(Mrs) Rachel Wilde
Boston Spa

Correspondents are asked to give a daytime telephone number where possible.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1

Unhelpful box girder rules

THE HEADLINE Rhine Bridge Builders Played It Safe But Still Lost (last week) is a statement that cannot be substantiated until the cause of the failure is known. But, certainly, to suggest that the German box girder designs are traditional and conservative is too sweeping.

Some parts of a box girder bridge are designed more conservatively to satisfy German standards than is required by codes of practice in other countries, but this does not apply generally.

Some engineers, including myself, are not happy about the factors of safety permitted on the Continent during construction. The German standards give little guidance in this respect and what they do give is far from conservative.

It is very easy to fall into the trap of casting doubt about the whole concept of box girder construction when what should be questioned are the reserves of strength that the bridge should possess during erection. There is nothing wrong with the principle of box girder construction as the Morrison Committee has pointed out.

I would also refute the statement that bridge engineers do not fully comprehend just how the boxes sustain their own weight and how much load goes into each part.

The reasons for the failures that have occurred in recent years have been fully and adequately determined by calculations and in this country the Government has taken action to apply the lessons so harshly learned.

D. J. Lee
London SE20



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specify the optional power-assisted steering which removes even more of the effort.

Out of town the Mercedes-Benz 250CE shows the other side of its nature. It can cruise at speeds far in excess of the legal limit (top speed 118 mph) and at the end of several hundred miles of such driving, both the driver and four passengers can get out as fresh as when they got in. It owes this performance to a 2.5 litre 170 h.p., 6 cylinder engine with electronic fuel-injection and transistorised ignition.

The 250CE is also a very desirable cross-country car. On twisting roads it shows truly sporting characteristics. What would be tight corners to some cars are no more than gentle bends to the 250CE Coupé. The four wheel independent suspension and gas-filled shock absorbers ensure fantastic roadholding and passenger comfort. And if you need to stop in a hurry the

twin-circuit, four wheel disc brakes will do just that.

This then is the rare Mercedes-Benz 250CE Coupé, a car which has been designed right down to the last detail. Typical of that attention to detail is the vacuum-operated system which locks the backs of the front seats as soon as the doors are closed.

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Telephone: 01-560 2151

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Telephone: 01-629 5578.



Mercedes-Benz: the end of compromise

Note of charity

TOM DAVIES' so-called "journalists' failure to publicise their own charity's film premiere" (Private Ear, last week), implies that there is something unusual—and reprehensible—in Fleet Street's attitude. The fact is that few premieres make news. Would Mr Davies prefer journalists to bend their assessment of news values to promote their own causes?

Victor Ripley
London EC4

Closed door

WHILE British Rail's engineers are redesigning Inter-City carriage doors to stay closed (last week) they might do something about Inter-City toilet doors that open without human aid under the influence of the train's vibration.

C. C. Perry
Loughborough

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FORCED confinement in mental hospitals is one of the most frightening weapons used by the KGB to silence dissidents in Russia; very few regain their freedom without admitting their errors and their "illnesses". One man who succeeded—after 19 days

inside an asylum—is Zhores Medvedev, 46, an eminent biologist. Now he and his brother Roy have written an extraordinary book* about his confinement and the outcry which followed it. An exclusive report by NICHOLAS CARROLL.

THE KGB's first approach to Zhores Medvedev was curiously oblique. On April 8, 1970, he was telephoned at his home in Ohninsk by the chairman of the city Soviet, Mrs Nina Petrova Antonenko. She said she wanted to see him about the behaviour of his elder son.

The boy, aged 17, had been going through an awkward phase. His parents had taken him to a psychiatrist, who determined that it was no more than a premature hormonal development.

Mrs Antonenko informed Zhores that he was to go the next day to Kaluga, the regional capital, and discuss the boy with Comrade Vovk of the Kaluga Department of Education. Zhores said he had an appointment in Moscow but his wife could go. This appeared to disconcert Mrs Antonenko, who said they wanted to talk to the father.

Ten days later Vovk herself rang and asked him to come the next day to Kaluga. Zhores pointed out that the boy would be leaving school in a month and he could not understand her concern.

"We have important reasons for wanting to see you," Vovk replied. "It's in your own interest. Surely you are not indifferent to the fate of your son?" She said a leading Kaluga psychiatrist, Comrade Leznikov, would talk to him about his son and make valuable suggestions.

Zhores realised the psychiatric examination would be not of the son, but of the father. "It was by now a notorious practice that persons who aroused the displeasure of the authorities without actually breaching the law could suddenly be made to undergo psychiatric examinations."

His suspicions soon grew more positive. A fortnight later Mrs Antonenko called him to the city Soviet to talk about his unemployment. (Zhores had been without work for a year having been illegally dismissed from his institute.) When he arrived, she introduced a stranger as an official from the Department of Education.

After some conversation about Zhores' employment problem, the talk turned to his son. The stranger suddenly began asking questions about Zhores' younger son, then about the son of his twin brother Roy. These questions made it plain to Zhores that the stranger was a psychiatrist exploring the family background.

At the beginning of May there came another summons, one which proved to be the most

sinister of all. The director of the Ohninsk psychiatric clinic, Y. V. Kiryushin, asked Zhores to call for a talk about his son. It was Kiryushin who had been consulted previously about the boy's behaviour, and so father and son had no qualms.

Kiryushin said he wanted to speak to the boy alone. A nurse took Zhores to a waiting room. "She opened a door with a special key, led me through a bathroom, opened the next door and left me there in a small room."

"After about 15 minutes I saw my son leave the building and head for home, but no one had come for me. I decided to go back to Kiryushin, but the door of the room turned out to be locked. The window was covered by a solid grille. I had walked into a trap."

"There was no response to my hanging on the door and I stopped, realising that it might be used against me if my confinement in this little room was not simply a mistake."

"I had to think of some other way out. I suddenly remembered that there was a large pocket knife in my coat which I used for pruning my garden. With it I began to force back the tongue of the lock. After several attempts, the door opened. From the corridor I walked into a nurse, seeing a stranger dressed in an overcoat, showed me out into the street."

A trick telephone call

A few days later, on May 20, the determined Kiryushin rang Zhores to persuade him to bring his son to Kaluga Hospital where an "experienced psychiatrist" from Moscow would give him a thorough examination. When Zhores asked the name of the doctor, Kiryushin could not remember, but rang up later to say it was Professor Melekhov, one of the foremost specialists in Russia. "By now I was an old hand at this game... within an hour I found that Melekhov never gave consultations in Kaluga, did not intend going there on May 21, and had not even been invited to do so."

On Friday, May 29, Kiryushin phoned as the Medvedev family was sitting down to dinner. He asked Zhores to come over to the clinic immediately. It was important and concerned his son. The two men fenced with each other for a while. Eventually Kiryushin agreed to see Zhores on Monday.

Zhores' wife Rita, however, decided to go to see Kiryushin

to find out what was so urgent. Zhores went part of the way with her, but returned home after 10 or 15 minutes. Some neighbours told him that in the meantime, a hospital ambulance had driven up and three policemen and two men in plain clothes had entered the building. They had just left.

"I understood this to mean they had decided on extreme measures. I had to get out of Ohninsk at once. I rushed up stairs, packed my briefcase, wrote a short note to my wife, and went to get my coat."

He was too late. Squealing brakes announced the return of the ambulance and within a few seconds there was a knocking at the door. Kiryushin's voice called him to open. Zhores ignored this, and the men outside started to force their way in. Three policemen burst in first, and behind them were Kiryushin and another man who calmly walked into the study.

"I sat in my chair behind the desk opposite the stranger. For a moment we looked at each other in silence. He was an undersized, rather frail-looking type, clearly someone of education. He suddenly asked me in a most affable tone, as one might ask an old friend, 'Zhores Alexandrovich, is something troubling you?'"

"And who do you think you are, bursting into my apartment without permission?"

"I am the head doctor of the Kaluga Psychiatric Hospital, Alexander Yefimovich Lifshits."

In this manner Zhores met the men with whom he and his brother were to fight a 19-day battle of wits. Lifshits clearly had orders to find a basis for declaring Zhores to be a case for the psychiatrists. Zhores was resolved not to give him the smallest grounds for such action. Feeling it essential to speak only before witnesses, he sent his wife to bring several colleagues who lived nearby. In due course the colleagues arrived—six men who were all very solid citizens, somewhat to the embarrassment of the doctors and police."

Lifshits then invited Zhores to go "voluntarily" to the Kaluga Psychiatric Hospital for a brief examination, guaranteeing that he could return home shortly afterwards. Zhores rejected this, and his wife and friends joined in the discussion, asking by what authority Lifshits forced his way in.

"Hard pressed, he finally admitted that his visit had been occasioned by a request from the Ohninsk City Soviet chairman, Mrs Antonenko, who had talked



Zhores Medvedev, subject of an international outcry, and his twin Roy (right)

to me recently and had found my behaviour strange."

But Lifshits was apparently unsure of himself, reluctant to use force in front of the family and other witnesses. Suddenly a police major entered the room. Where he came from, I don't know. Nevertheless the major immediately took command.

"What's this? Why are you refusing to submit to the requests of the doctor?" he demanded in a blustering tone.

"And who on earth might you be? I didn't invite you here."

"I am Police Major Nikolai Filipovich Nemov. I must ask you to come with me."

If you are a police major, then you must know the law about the inviolability of citizens' homes, especially as the police are responsible for law and order."

"We are responsible for enforcement!" Nemov retorted even thumping his chest with his fist to your feet. "I order you to get to your feet!"

The major made some sign to the policemen and they rushed Zhores. His wife was dragged into

the next room. "With my arms twisted behind my back they took me down the staircase and into the courtyard. There was already a curious crowd around their ambulance. They shoved me inside and started off."

"I SLEPT BADLY on my first night in the hospital. They put me in a general ward for six people. It was stuffy, a small light remained on all night, and the nurse on duty sat by the door just near my bed."

"Although we had arrived at Kaluga after 10 o'clock, Lifshits was waiting for us and talked to me for another hour and a half. Then they took my blood pressure, listened to my heart beat, and took away my own clothes, replacing them with the bright striped pyjamas issued to mental patients."

Next day, Zhores' twin brother Roy began his attempts to gain his release, beginning with a round of telephone calls to important friends, among them Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist.

Lifshits was kept under constant pressure by these visitors.

Roy tracked down Lifshits at his home and learnt that the real complaint against Zhores was that "he is always dissatisfied about something... always fighting against something." Roy retorted: "But then you would have had to declare Marx abnormal. He too was always fighting something."

It was clear to Roy that the whole operation hinged on Zhores' persistent refusal in the past "to recognise his mistakes". Local officials at Ohninsk wanted to teach him a lesson, and had co-ordinated matters with the Regional Party Committee and the KGB branch at Kaluga.

Roy lobbied every academician whom he knew admired Zhores and his work; he approached well-known writers such as Alexander Tvardovsky, who was "thunderstruck" at the news, and Vladimir Tendryakov. The influence of these two was to prove a crucial element. Roy even rang up the duty officer at a bribe headquarters. He got a bribe brush-off. "Why are you calling us and not the Ministry of Health?" a cold voice inquired.

By Tuesday, four days after the abduction, Roy discovered that it was the Minister of Health, Petrovsky, who was insisting on Zhores' retention in hospital.

Two days later, a commission including senior staff from the notorious Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow examined Zhores who was afterwards told he would be discharged the next day.

His wife came to collect him, but Zhores was not allowed to talk to her. She had to remain behind a locked glass door.

"But my wife and I were able to communicate by signs. Several patients stood near me in the corridor amazed at the absurdity of a situation quite unusual in this wing. There had never before been any problems about meetings with wives."

"One of the astonished bystanders was Sasha, a youth who had already spent eight years in the hospital. As the 'elder' of the patients' council, he openly expressed his indignation to the nurse at the door. But when he threatened resignation as 'elder', he was hustled away to 'the terrible Seventh Wing. Because of the iron bars on the window, the Seventh Wing resembled a prison. Very severe cases and dangerous madmen were kept there."

Zhores was not discharged. The preliminary diagnosis had been "severe mental illness dangerous to the public." Not until well after his eventual release did his family discover the final diagnosis had been "incipient schizophrenia accompanied by paranoid delusions of reforming society."

The struggle for Zhores' release continued. Roy addressed a statement to Mr Kosygin and Sakharov sent an open letter to Mr Brezhnev. A non-stop flow of important visitors called on Zhores at the hospital.

Lifshits was kept under constant pressure by these visitors.

He began to lose his mind. Tvardovsky, describing his said: "I kept trying to look in the eye, but I never managed it. For a whole hour's conversation he didn't once look up."

The first suggestion, ever, of compulsory treatment had been made. "Lifshits rather cautiously asked me I would react if he prescribed a course of drug treatment with two powerful depressants. I replied that I would exactly the same about the experiments which Hitler's doctors carried out in the concentration camps." The drugs were administered.

On June 11 came the first indication that the tide was turning. Petrovsky, the Minister of Health, who had refused to meet any of the academicians, decided to call on an interview with a group of them and the Ministry's diagnosis torn to shreds. Petrovsky left, looking very glum.

He wrote that Petrovsky had said it was time to yield and orders to Lifshits, who announced that Zhores would be released Wednesday, June 17. For he did not lie.

On Sunday, June 14, Alexei Solzhenitsyn had asked permission to speak out. He sent his open letter was lashed around the world.

"It has become fashionable this way of settling accounts. It is time to understand that imprisonment of sane persons in madhouses because their minds of their own is spiriting murder."

When you are hurried, difficult to prove that you are sane and malefactors open grave before you really die."

Vasily Chernishov in his "Apology to the Soviet Public" in January. But for Medvedev, the case was opened. Russia needed scientists too badly to alienate them to the point of total non-co-operation—a fact Roy realised and exploited.

Just after his brother's release, Roy was summoned to the high official explained it all been the fault of the authorities and the KGB had wanted to be involved.

Zhores himself was requested by Lifshits to forget the affair. He agreed to keep silent, long as you do not remind me for any further examinations."

At the end of June, 1971, nurse telephoned Zhores to the Ohninsk clinic and asked to come for a check-up as he had received his papers to Kaluga Hospital. At this stage, breach of an undertaking the brothers wrote their book was smuggled out. So far it has been no retaliation.

Extracts from Zhores and Roy A. Medvedev, 1971 and Macmillan London Ltd.

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Violence in our schools: the grim reality

FATAL stabbing last week of a 14-year-old schoolboy in a playground was followed not inevitably by suggestions we might be heading towards a kind of American situation where children in big city schools go to the classroom armed and ready for a fight. Everyone was shocked by the incident—except those teachers who, in large secondary schools, have come to expect violence as an everyday feature of life.

The reason that their opinion has not been heard before is that it is disturbing as the playground incident. Along with local authority administrators they have been compiling evidence about classroom violence within the school system. The Association of Schoolmasters thought it was a good opportunity to release some preliminary details of a nationwide survey they have been compiling since the summer of 1969.

That sort of reaction, says the NAS general secretary, Terry Casey, often deters teachers from making complaints against pupils. "Even so our list of those wanting to be legally represented by the Association is growing fast."

The Inner London Education Authority has recognised the disturbing phenomenon in a report called *Discipline in Schools* published last year. "Cases of more serious vandalism, or of violence towards staff or fellow pupils occur... the Authority recognises the pressure of such problems upon the teacher in its service is increasing and that these include happenings of a violent character."

Mr Casey hopes that if teachers feel they can suspend pupils with impunity the local authorities will be forced to find alternative schooling for the rejected few. Mr Casey's ideal is a new type of school—preferably residential—but which does not carry the stigma of an approved school.

leaving age the association simply saw it as yet another example of the authorities turning a blind eye to the violence problem. The circular emphasised that with teachers' initiative and energy the raising of the age could be a success. Mr Casey aims to show that it is not only up to the teachers.

He is certainly well on the way to doing just that. And faced with the NAS results local authorities will be unable to continue to shun the issue of violence in schools—an issue which has been suppressed for a dangerously long time.

Peter Pringle



How to rate your broker

HOW DO YOU tell whether your stockbroker is a good solid type, who will make you no money, but won't lose too much of it either, or a high-flier whose mad desperate tips could make you a millionaire overnight?

For the first time the baffling task of the psychologist has been turned on the world of the stockbroker to determine what factors divide the wolves from the lambs. William Baker, an associate professor at the University of California, carried out two studies—one amongst a group of business students, whose personality he had previously assessed—and the other amongst experienced stockbrokers. The first group was given an imaginary initial investment of nearly £30,000 on one or more stocks, and their decisions as to how to dispose of it were recorded.

In order to distinguish between them, Professor Baker posed a number of key questions. Among them were a few like this: "In most ways, the poor man is better off than the rich man. True or False?" "Clever, sarcastic people make me feel uncomfortable. True or False?"

The differences between success and failure in both groups were not only clear-cut, but identical.

The first point that Baker noted was that intelligence did not rank high as a characteristic in the make-up of the successful market man. In fact it rated last in a list of nine "personality variables."

Baker found that while the successful money-maker might, indeed, turn out to have the expected characteristics of aggression and competitiveness, he would also be a snob—highly conscious of, and concerned about,



THE petrel's clue to heart disease

NEW FORM of heart disease, which strikes apparently healthy, athletic people in their teens and early twenties, has been called by doctors. The condition, called cardiomyopathy, was mistaken for a coronary attack, since death is sudden, unexpected and tends to take place in vigorous exercise.

fact cardiomyopathy is caused by over-development of heart muscle which can obstruct the outflow of blood. It is exactly this symptom which plagues the person affected to an energetic life, taking a vigorous exercise.

But how can it be diagnosed in an apparently healthy individual? Some doctors feel that medical tests run by sports doctors are far too restricted in scope to cover diseases of this complexity. These tests are mostly confined to pulse rates, vital capacity and muscle power. Perhaps, in the light of new findings they ought to be widened to include biochemistry. This would not simply help to pinpoint conditions like cardiomyopathy. It might also show, for example, why athletes go stale, something which is quite inexplicable in anatomical or physiological terms.



Stormy petrel: more muscle

The businessman's guide to the Middle East





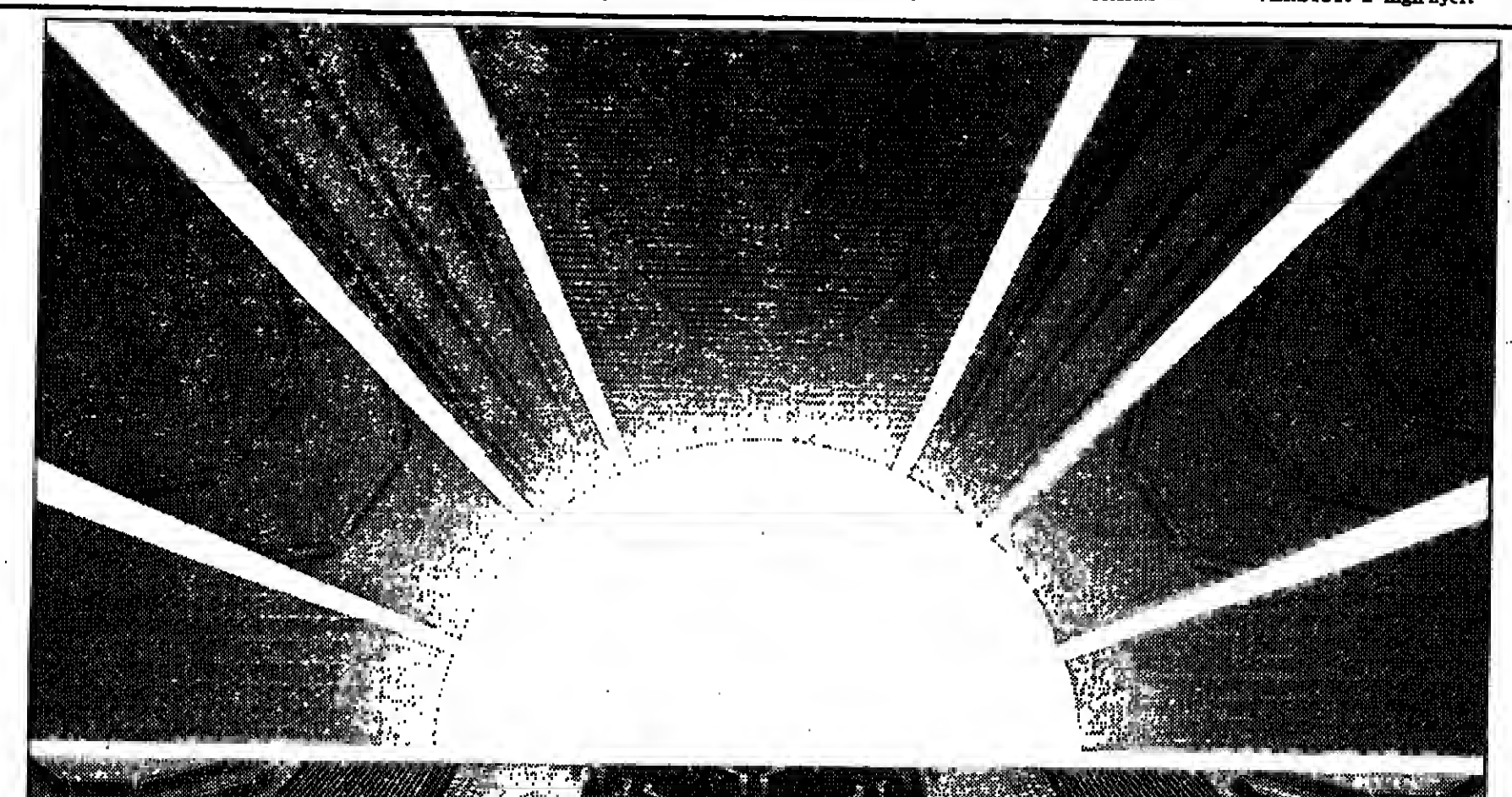
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DUNLOP

THE SUNDAY TIMES

A lowering of civilised standards

THE MAIN QUESTION raised by the Compton Report on internment in Ulster concerns not the British Army but the British and Northern Irish Governments. That this fundamental point should be so widely overlooked is a measure of the extent to which the Irish problem is once again subverting British politics. In last week's Commons debate, probably the worst since the election, it was regularly asserted that the Army was magnificent, that it was miraculously restrained, that it faced an inhuman enemy, that it merited the support of every Englishman. All that is true but it does not close the discussion. For it is not the Army but the two Governments which have decreed how suspects may be arrested, detained and interrogated, just as it is they whose policies have placed the Army in a pitifully vulnerable position on the streets of Ulster. Politicians have no rightful claim on the soldier's privilege of shelter behind a grand summons to patriotism.

Compton is an inevitably imperfect inquiry. The unjustifiable refusal of the detainees to testify about their treatment made it impossible seriously to test the counter-evidence of the authorities. Too often Compton gives the authorities the benefit of the doubt, where the doubt is by any quasi-judicial standard so great that no convincing conclusion is possible. Similarly, as Dr Storr shows on this page, Compton accepts at face value the distinctly odd official descriptions of the purpose of hooding, deafening, isolating and exhausting some prisoners. None the less Compton's supreme value is that it has confirmed the existence of these practices, stigmatised them as ill-treatment and published its conclusions. People can judge what is being done in their name.

These interrogation methods have been variously justified. They flow naturally, it is said, from internment itself. This is a bloody business, but what is one more piece of necessary bloodiness compared with the bestial actions of the IRA? Besides, the methods are not as unpleasant as they might be. They are used on only a tiny fraction of prisoners. They fall within regulations approved by the Labour Government after Aden in 1967. In any case and above all, the argument concludes, the methods are proving effective.

This defence is unsatisfactory in several respects. The 1967 rules are far from conclusive. They specify only general principles, and leave wide discretion to the particular authorities in the particular place at the particular time. Among other standards they decree that interrogation methods must not be "humiliating" or "degrading" or "cruel." Could "the methods used in Ulster be thus described? Compton, unhappily, shrinks from saying.

In our view the methods, considered objectively, are plainly cruel and need to be justified as such. If they were approved for use in any British police station, where the need for information is sometimes just as urgent as in Ulster, there would be universal outrage. They might even be called brutal: just as the physical regime applied to detainees at Ballykinnel detention camp would be considered inhuman in English prisons, even if applied to convicted murderers.

In judging whether such cruelty is justified, it is relevant to remember that we are not discussing the penalty for a convicted killer. Some of the men interned are, undoubtedly, gunmen and actual or potential murderers. Others have close connections with the Provisional IRA and could supply much information. But many other detainees fall into neither of these categories. Of all people detained since August, half have been released. Several of those dealt with by Compton have also been released. Moreover there is no reason to suppose that these interrogation methods have not been applied to many other detainees. We are dealing here, therefore, not solely with cruelty inflicted on gunmen but with cruelty inflicted on people who are innocent in law and perhaps in fact.

A hypothetical question is sometimes posed to justify this. If you knew, the apologists argue, that a man had information which, if extracted from him, would save a life, is not cruelty then justified to get it out of him? But this question begs others: how can you be sure he knows, or that death would otherwise follow, or that cruel methods extract reliable information? Another hypothetical question could equally well be posed: If you knew that by ending cruel interrogations, and internment itself, you could increase Catholic support for moderation and reduce support for the IRA, would not that be the best course?

These are both uncertain speculations. Against them stands the certain fact that in this country the State is the guardian of law, order and civilisation. Even if the methods employed against detainees in Ulster have had some useful effect, there is in our opinion no situation which justifies a State in performing acts of systematic cruelty, still less in performing them against inevitably random suspects. Both for self-respect and for the respect of the world, the British must keep clean hands. Society weakens rather than strengthens itself when it lowers its own standards. British society now stands in such a danger.

That hooding, deafening and exhausting of prisoners can be justified as acts of State is a sign, as Mr Callaghan suggested, that we are following the vicious men of the IRA down the spiral of inhumanity. That these methods can be justified today by people who only a few weeks ago attacked this newspaper for disclosing them is evidence that public debate is also on a downward slide. It was said then that publication was irresponsible: the stories were a terrorist fantasy; the integrity of the authorities was being undermined by manifest propaganda. Yet Compton surely justifies the view that public debate, based on knowledge of the facts, is a necessary corrective to official conduct.

This is one answer, if any were needed, to the demand for censorship. Mr Faulkner himself has now ruled out censorship. It would be a disastrous as well as an evil expedient. However, a subtler form of censorship than the official variety is already beginning to show itself. This consists of an attempt to imprison all who report on Ulster or express an opinion about it within a narrow dialectic. On this view, any criticism of present policy is an attack on British soldiers, and any scepticism about Ulster's future is support for the IRA; no report, in other words can be free of taint or virtue, as a contribution either to defeat or to victory.

This view is put forward by newspapers as well as politicians but it is a quite unacceptable definition of the journalist's task. It is possible to detest and abhor the methods of the IRA, as we do, and still question the future of Stormont. It is possible to endorse and support the British Army, as we do, and still despair of the state of the nation. There is no inconsistency here and no betrayal. This is not a war for the survival of Britain, but a political disaster which must be resolved in the end by democratic politicians and democratic methods. The real betrayal would be for newspapers to abdicate their part in that process.

Europe is in danger of breaking apart

DENIS HEALEY

IN THE LAST few days the Western world has drifted significantly closer towards its highest crisis since the Thirties. The prospect of a trade war was openly discussed at GATT and OECD. The Group of 77 underdeveloped countries was in despair at the prospects for the Third World if the rich fail to solve their monetary problems. The meeting of the Group of Ten has been postponed until at least November 30th and there is no chance of making progress there unless France can agree with the rest of the Common Market on its negotiating posture. Yet though Chancellor Brandt has just warned him that Germany is not prepared to carry the burden of a compromise with the United States alone, President Pompidou has refused to seek agreement with him face-to-face until after the Group of Ten has met.

If, as Mr Barber now predicts, there is no breakthrough at the Group of Ten, the crisis will spread into the military field at the NATO Council meeting the following week. Secretary Connally will let fly another blast against the selfish refusal of America's allies to pay their share of their own defence and point out that the cost of America's contribution to NATO is exactly the size of her payments deficit. The threat of a unilateral American force reduction will wreck the prospects of negotiating mutual reductions with the Russians. By Christmas a major crisis in the alliance may be added to the deepening gloom about an international recession. All over the world the shutters will be going up against the coming hurricane. It is not inconceivable that Britain may have two million unemployed by the end of 1972. What has gone wrong?

Inertia, timidity, arrogance and brinkmanship have all played their part in varying degrees. But the most important single factor has been the stubborn refusal of most European governments, despite continued warnings over the last three years, to recognise that a fundamental change has already taken place in the world outlook of the United States, coupled with the belief of at least one European government that this change is a good thing. Only last week the US Senate gave the President authority to raise the surcharge from 10% to 15%, and the Senate Appropriations Committee called on him to take 60,000 troops out of Europe by the middle of next year. Secretary Rogers, till now the most committed supporter of internationalism, made a new Declaration of Independence with the words: "The United States has been taken for granted too long" and the Nixon Administration "is going to try to change that attitude."

It would be a fatal error to imagine that all this is done just to improve America's bargaining position abroad. On the contrary, it reflects a growing sense of the need to change the status of the United States in the world. The United States is no longer a world power in the sense of the Thirties. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the Fifties. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the Sixties. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the Seventies. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the Eighties. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the Nineties. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 2000s. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 21st century. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 22nd century. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 23rd century. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 24th century. It is no longer a world power in the sense of the 25th century. 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INSIGHT: A PERSPECTIVE ON ULSTER Part 2

TWO SHOTS THAT KILLED A LAST BID FOR PEACE

st week's narrative plotted the origins of strife in Ulster. It told how the movement to win equal civil rights for the holics met with reluctant reforms from Orange supremacy, and with violent reversion which in turn fostered increasing holic militancy. It told how, by a command of political misjudgments and ient suspicions, the role of the British ny was changed—from August 1969, en it was sent in to protect the burning holic ghettos, to August 1970 when it nd itself facing a hostile Catholic popu-on. As we take up the narrative, the ne was set for the rise of the gunmen of Provisional IRA.

S CALLAGHAN, Labour's Secretary, was already ing direct rule in Ulster—ol of the province from on—when Labour lost the on in June, 1970. Few of colleagues knew. The Prime er, Harold Wilson, did and was "dithering." Calla-remarked at the time. The et had not been approached.

Callaghan's mind appears to been made up. He now to say merely that he was ewing "the situation, but ave no reason to doubt a d private account of his ions which he gave at the

view of what has happened it is worth examining both asons for Callaghan's direct plan and the difficulties his servants then foresaw.

Callaghan was fed up. He ht that the Catholics were ing the British Government, making fresh demands as as old ones were met. Some- in contradiction to this, he se come to doubt the will of Stormont Parliament to to effect even the modest n programme Labour was ng—and he had equally fith in the ability of the Prime Minister, James ester-Clark, to carry it out.

s absurd," Callaghan said mont, a few days before 970 election. "Here they with all the panoply of ment—even a Prime er—with a population no than four London ghs. They don't need a Minister, they need a good of government. Lewisham not habitually spring to but Callaghan's wife used a GLC councillor there, some misgivings, his civil ts agreed.

Whitehall staff work bad into the mechanisms of rule. At the Home Ofice han had a document drawn aming three possible ways ing over Ulster. (Since the document has grown: ssible forms of direct rule been explored.)

said today that direct rule entail a full-scale military ion of Ulster, followed by ny of Whitehall officials to e what is seen as a poten- nuous bureaucracy. That may have to be the scale future operation. The 1970 as less dramatic.

ut 15,000 troops would ne over—1,000 more e have there now. Many of ops, it was thought, could

be withdrawn again in a few days. The Ulster Civil Service would carry on, it was reckoned, and only a few dozen Whitehall men, already selected and briefed, were to go over to improve the quality of administration at key points.

The timing of the direct rule intervention depended on the British General Election (June 18, 1970) and events in Ulster. The "season" of Orange marches (June to August) was just about to begin. For a variety of reasons—including the practical difficulty of enforcing a ban—Callaghan was proposing to let the marches go ahead, though several of his colleagues feared bloodshed. If there had been trouble, he would, he recognised, have at least the virtue of justifying direct rule.

THIS, OF COURSE, WAS THE crucial moment when government and the Ulster problem unexpectedly fell into the lap of the Tories and of Reginald Maudling, the new Home Secretary. It is possible that Maudling did not even know what Callaghan had in mind—because of the Whitehall custom of not telling Ministers of new Government what their predecessors had been up to.

An abrupt end to the Army's 'honeymoon'

As we recounted last week, fear of bloodshed as the Orange marches got under way were amply fulfilled. Within ten days of Maudling taking over, he was faced with the first entry of the gunmen of the Provisional IRA into organised action (during the Protestant siege of St. Matthew's Church, East Belfast, on June 27). And he was faced with the abrupt end of the Army's "honeymoon" with the Catholic population (which can be dated fairly precisely to the Army's July 3-5 curfew and house searches in the Falls Road Catholic ghetto). By the end of that one disastrous week of rioting and disorder, the toll was ten dead, 276 injured and £500,000 of damage.

But instead of responding—as Callaghan had planned to do—with the immediate imposition of direct rule, Maudling left Stormont to impose "law and order" of a different kind.



Smiles for a soldier—but rarely now from Catholics who consider the Army has become an instrument for enforcing the Protestant domination

moment to impose "law and order" of a different kind.

ANYONE who supposes that "firm measures" alone are the cure for the ills of Ulster should examine the next episode with care, for it is hard to imagine that there was ever a measure which was firmer, in its way, than the Criminal Justice (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1970.

On Monday, June 29, 1970, after the rioting and shooting which followed from the decision of the Army GOC, General Sir Ian Freeland, to "push the Orange parades through the Ardoyne," the Ulster Cabinet met in a state of something like panic. In anticipation, the Minister of Home Affairs, Sir Robert Porter, and the Attorney-General, Basil Kelly, had spent the weekend cobbling up a new piece of legislation, to provide mandatory prison sentences for rioters.

The Cabinet had been toying with this for six months. The chief advocates had been Freeland and Brian Faulkner—Assistant Minister of Housing and Local Government and a member of the Security Committee, he has the most influential hardliner in the Cabinet. Freeland had always pressed for two changes in the law: stiffer sentences and a new blanket charge to cover people who might be merely present at a riot.

Without dissent, the Cabinet approved the hastily-drafted legislation applying minimum six-month jail terms for anyone convicted of "riotous behaviour," "disorderly behaviour" or "behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace."

Meanwhile, the Army was going to be the chief instrument for applying this crude legal device—because the Army would be doing the arresting in riots. The theory was that the Army would hand over anyone arrested to the Royal Ulster Constabulary for charging. But the first that Sir Arthur Young, the head of the RUC—seot by Callaghan in 1969 from the City of London police to clean up the Ulster force—heard of it was when one of his officers, Bill Meharg, burst into his office as the Cabinet broke up and said: "You will never guess what they've done now." Young was appalled.

Freeland saw no problems. He complained at the next meeting of the Security Committee that it was "too little too late." But the more thoughtful members of the RUC saw the peril.

It was as if a tiger were or less admitted in Stormont, unnecessary on a strictly legal basis. Already, there was an ample battery of charges to deal with trouble on the streets, ranging from breach of the peace through disorderly and riotous behaviour, unlawful wounding, grievous bodily harm, and even arson, with further penalties for weapons. But all these charges, of course, needed the specialist disciplines and skills of a police force to make them work.

These were the skills the Army lacked. Now, as the police saw it, the law was being bent for the Army's benefit—and normal police work would suffer in consequence. Deprived of the traditional breach of the peace charge, for instance, the police would find it hard to cope with non-sectarian, Saturday-night drunks.

The legislation was unstoppable: Stormont rushed it through in a record eighteen-hour debate. Only two MPs challenged it line by line: Ian Paisley, who had just won a by-election, and his ally William Beattie. (Paisley, it should be said for the record, is one of the few men at Stormont with any sort of consistent record in opposing military excess and despotic law. Most people affect to see this as nothing more than concern for the necks of his own more extreme supporters, but there is a certain gristly integrity to Paisley's mind which separates him from the Eolonswell traditions of Stormont at large.)

One of Paisley's complaints was that the Bill was so ill-drafted as not to make sense in parts, and Basil Kelly's own words must surely be unique for an attorney-general recommending a piece of legislation to a parliament. "Inevitably," he said, "barsh cases will arise as a result of this Bill, perhaps even wrong convictions on the basis of mistaken identity."

The spirit in which this warning was received was encapsulated in the words of Captain Robert Mitchell, MP for North Armagh. "It brings in," he said with satisfaction, "an element of ruthlessness."

THE RESULTS OF THIS HASTY legislation were soon made apparent. On August 1, in a disturbance in Belfast, a former chairman of the Civil Rights Association, a dentist called Frank Gogarty, was recording the sounds with a microphone and tape. He was stopped by an Army patrol, bundled against a wall and searched, below thrown against the wall twice in the process. When he protested, he was cursed, kicked and thrown into a jeep, at which he said: "Stop kicking me, you British bastards."

Gogarty was charged with disorderly behaviour and, because of his "insulting and abusive" language, with behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. In court, the soldiers agreed with Gogarty's account of his arrest—as a private put it, he had not been "handled with kid gloves."

The magistrate dismissed the disorderly behaviour charge, and the language he found nothing worse than "a case of bad manners."

It did, however, constitute behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace. Gogarty had to get the mandatory six months—the magistrate saying that he would support a petition for his reprieve.

On appeal, however, Gogarty's sentence was actually increased: he was now bound over for two years as well as being jailed.

There may be faster methods of alienating moderates, but it is hard to think what they may be. A Belfast dock, 20-year-old John Benson, was the next celebrated victim. He painted "No Tea Here" on the wall of his shop—a reference to the now defunct practice of giving tea to the troops. Beside such ubiquitous Belfast graffiti as "Taig Bastards Out," this contribution was scarcely inflammatory. But the Army complained to the police, and a constable traced Benson by following a trail of red paint drips back to Benson's kitchen.

Deciding that the slogan was "an obvious attempt to intimidate people," the magistrate gave Benson the requisite six months for breach of the peace.

How the stage was set for the Provisionals

This sort of case was so clearly disastrous that Attorney-General Kelly approached the police. Could they, he suggested, "bend the law" a little, and use new charges that did not carry mandatory sentences? There was, according to police sources, an argument of some heat when Young said flatly that the only solution was a repeal of the Act. The judiciary—particularly the magistrates—look the same view.

The Cabinet finally succumbed to pressure in December, 1970, and with some sleight of hand repealed mandatory sentences for everything except riotous behaviour.

But by Christmas, 1970, the damage was done. The Ministry of Home Affairs statistics reveal the fearsome range of the Act. Between July 1 and December 17, 1970—when repeal took effect—269 people were charged with riotous or disorderly behaviour. The police withdrew 129 of these before they came to court, and reduced the charges to 23 cases. (Nine cases dragged on and had still not been heard when the statistics were assembled.)

In the end, therefore, 109 defendants went to court on charges carrying mandatory prison sentences. Every one was convicted. Only four of 17 sentences that went to appeal were reversed. But the fact that of 269 charged only 109 finally came to court shows that in effect the police were sabotaging the Act by introducing an element of

discretion into its working. This course worse but the Catholics maintain, with some justice, that this discretion—extended by the partial repeal—has been consistently exercised to Protestant favour.

Inevitably, the Criminal Justice Temporary Provisions Act 1970 came in Catholic eyes to rank, after the Special Powers Act, as the second most repressive piece of legislation at Stormont's command. And the Army was Stormont's instrument for enforcing it. Polarisation was complete. The stage was set for the emergence, at last, of the Provisionals.

SO FAR this narrative has made little mention of the headline-takers of today, the gunmen and members of the Provisional IRA. The reason is simple. Although the origins of the Provisionals (the Provos) go back beyond the entry of the British troops, their rise to power in the Catholic communities was markedly late, and their descent into war with the British Army later still. Not until February 8 this year was the first British soldier killed by a Provisional. Not until April did General Farrar-Hockley sit down to write a military assessment forecasting—accurately—that a Provisional bombing campaign "is now inevitable" (our italics).

This lag of 18 months between the entry of British troops and the opening of the Provo offensive is now forgotten. The common argument is that because the Provisionals are undoubtedly violent men, many of whom have welcomed conflict with the Army, therefore they have caused the trouble. In a context less emotional than Ireland, the non sequitur would not be accepted for a second. As we have tried to demonstrate, the threat in the steadily darkening pattern since 1969 has been the complex interaction of military strength and political weakness. The Provisional have reacted to these events.

The IRA in Belfast is essentially a different animal from the IRA elsewhere in Ireland, for the cold-blooded reason that the Catholic enclaves of the city, particularly around St. Matthew's in east Belfast, are peculiarly exposed to Protestant reprisal. Previous IRA campaigns have thus avoided the city, and the IRA men there have seen themselves very much as community defenders against potential Protestant attacks—with high hopes about fighting for a 32-county Republic way down their list of objectives.

Given the unchanging geography of Belfast, and the tradition-bound nature of Ulster society in general, it is surprising that there should have been meo, like the Belfast Falls IRA leader Jimmy Sullivan, who were actually willing to follow the official IRA Dublin leadership into such new-fangled ideas as supporting Bernadette Devlin's election to Westminster (thus tacitly accepting the separate identity of Ulster as part of the United Kingdom).

But as the IRA leadership moved through the 1960s away from their simple but heroic dedication to a 32-county Republic, and into the Civil Rights movement by way of an optimistic brand of socialism, many old-time Belfast IRA men were inevitably bewildered by this change. Those men became, for the most part, the leaders of the Provisionals.

The split over the leadership's Left-wing policies came in 1964. The IRA in Belfast then consisted of a single "battalion," an impressive title for a scrappy gang of rather under 100 activists. The commander, Billy McKee, was overthrown—nominally, in a dispute over the carrying of the Republican tricolour flag on one occasion—and a group of die-hards promptly marched out with him. Their names now read like a roll-call of top Provisionals: Joe Cahill (ex-Chief of Staff, now in the South), Seamus Twomey (present Chief of Staff), Billy Kelly (recent leader of the Provisionals' Third Belfast Battalion, now in the South) and, later,

Sean MacNally (now Provisional Quartermaster-General).

To replace McKee, the "official" IRA hierarchy elected Billy McKillop, with Jim Sullivan of the Lower Falls as his number two. But even several of those who stayed "official" were unhappy, notably Francis Card (later to be the Provos' propaganda chief, now jailed) and Leo Martin (still at large). "Official" IRA came over the issue of arms. To raise money to sustain the IRA newspaper, the United Irishman, the Dublin leadership decided in 1968 to sell their oow, hopefully, unwanted—weapons to the Free Wales Army (who promptly lost them to the Scotland Yard Special Branch).

This, naturally enough, deepened the resentment to death. As violence grew in the summer of 1969, some of the old hands took "precautions." Francis Card secreted three

pistols under the bath in his house near the Clonard Monastery. Leo Martin paid £8 for a Smith & Wesson revolver. But rearmament remained on this minuscule scale.

It is a part of Provo mythology that the official Dublin leadership of the IRA actually planned that the Belfast Catholics should be left unarmed before Protestant attack in 1969. The weird theory, supposedly, was that there would be a terrible massacre which would eliminate the troublesome Belfast dissidents and finally bring down Stormont as a by-product. When the old IRA came true, and the Protestants did attack Catholic areas of Belfast in August 1969, the inability of the "official" hierarchy to do their traditional job of community defence finally discredited them.

In September, 1969, after a meeting at which guns were drawn, the IRA leadership in

Belfast—under pressure from the old-timers like McKee who had re-joined—declared their independence from Dublin. The actual split in Belfast between the "Provisionals" (the old-timers) and the "officials" (who still looked to Dublin) came in December.

In August, 1969, the "joint" IRA strength in Belfast was just under 150; by December it had swollen to 600. But of these only 50 or so were hard-core, and when the two factions split, although the Provos took about 400 men with them, they took only 30 or so of the trained activists.

This did not worry the Provos. They reckoned that an effective urban guerrilla campaign required a nucleus of only 50 well-trained men.

There were still pockets of Republicanism which preferred to go their own way. The Catholics of East Belfast, clustered around the Short Strand, formed their own "community defence association" and have remained to this day something of a no-man's-land for either IRA faction.

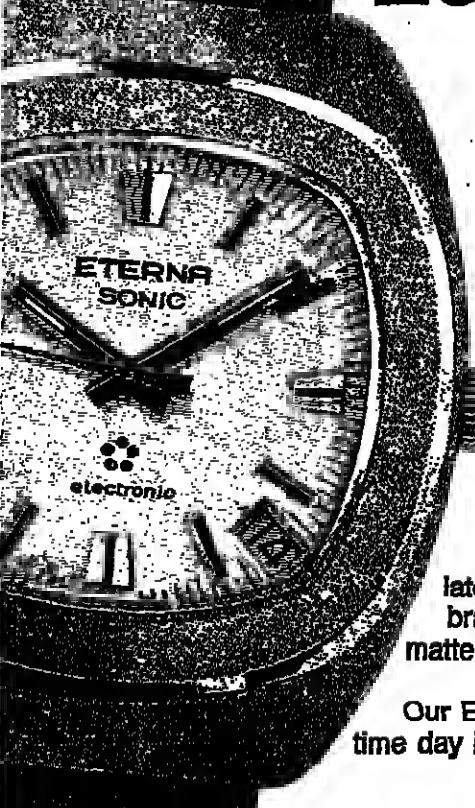
Only the Lower Falls, under Jim Sullivan's sway, remained an Official stronghold plus the Turf Lodge district of west Belfast, where several hundred old Falls' residents had been rehoused (Sullivan had aimed his reputation in August 1969 by producing three Thompson sub-machine guns for the defence of the Lower Falls.)

Much of the quiescence of the first six months of 1970 can be accounted for by these regroupings in Belfast. The Provisionals and some of the "neighbourhood defence militia" went training that spring in camps over the border in Donegal, Cork and Wicklow. There was much reading of guerrilla manuals, notably the writings of General Griivas. The Provisionals were simply not strong enough to take anyone on—even if they had wanted to. Did they want to? The Army's relations with the Catholics were good—though to a large degree that reflected merely the fact that the Army's relations with the Protestants were at that time bad. There is some evidence that the Provisionals were unhappy with this fraternisation, and missed few chances to spread a little disaffection.

Yet, remarkably, until the summer of 1970 the only traceable incidents for which the Provisionals were definitely responsible were one shooting and one bombing. The shooting was on September 28, 1969, when a Protestant crowd made to storm the isolated Unity Walk Catholic

continued on next page

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A PERSPECTIVE ON ULSTER

continued from previous page

report to the Home Office—adding them must be alive in the Prime Minister's hands for the future. Whatever they said, "I think Chichester-Clark has shot his bolt."

Chichester-Clark had been talking since January of resignation, to everyone's surprise he put good light. The morning, a campaign of violence in the north of Ireland, and the morning of the British and the Catholic areas which were turned down on the advice of the Army.

n 'astonishing' document from the Cabinet

alking at Lisburn shortly before midnight, on Saturday, February 20, 1971, Ronald Burroughs, General Farrar-Hockley read a document from the Cabinet. It subsequently became famous in high Government circles, and it was the most astonishing document I have ever seen from a Government department in my

was an ill-typed list, covering pages, of the Unionist's "demands". These included

more troops, and more arrests, more searches, more curfews, more action in the Catholic areas, and more action in the Protestant areas.

at the most startling demand apparently written in at the of the first page as an afterthought. So far as we can gather, Unionists wanted searches of Catholic areas as straight reprisals.

It was militarily useless, ally wrong, and in the long political self-defeating, one judgment. Burroughs Farrar-Hockley submitted a memorandum to London that the document was

receptible in every major respect. It was rejected. Many of measures, however, have crept into use under

the coup de grace was supplied by the Provisionals. On the evening of March 10, three young soldiers were shot in the back of the head outside a on a country road near Belfast.

Scotland Yard detectives concluded that their murders were three Provisionals, tragically, by an ex-British trooper. The reaction to the was so intense in Ulster for about 48 hours.

Chichester-Clark feared that the estate "backlash" had been initiated at last.

March 16, he flew to London to see Heath, Carrington and Fitt. He returned to report to Stormont on March 18 that the minister had agreed to send 1,300 troops of the 3,000 asked for. "It wasn't any like enough and everyone it," he remarked after the

the next morning, Friday, March 19, he told Downing that he intended to resign. He said that evening, he was in his flat in Stormont eating chicken and chips three senior civil servants, telephone rang. It was Heath.

He didn't realise it was as al as that," he said. "Why arth didn't you tell me?" Chichester-Clark remarked

"Short of leaving on the net table at Number Ten, I ght I could hardly have made earer." Heath tried to dis him. "All you're doing, y," he shouted down the in tones of unmistakable ig, "is passing the bloody

the next man in as Prime ster, chosen by a handsome in over William Craig, on h 23, was Brian Faulkner.

RE IS A STORY ABOUT Faulkner which is famous ional circles, and is held to rate his most important al gift: agility. It concerns t which he paid to the South Minister of Commerce

O'Neill, who happened at the Dublin radio that day startled to hear that er had visited the Dublin Show—and had been seen he Presidential box with

the arch-Republican, Eamon de Valera himself. They ruled that this remarkable event had occurred too late to be reported in the Belfast Telegraph (an evening paper). But still they wondered how Faulkner, a man who had risen on the power of the Orange Right, could hope to get away with it.

They understood next day, when the Belfast News Letter, the morning paper, carried a report of a vibrant denunciation of the Roman Catholic Church—made by Brian Faulkner in one of the Ulster border counties. Having made his gesture towards the South, Faulkner had jumped into his car and driven rapidly north to redress the balance.

Terence O'Neill, when he was Premier of Northern Ireland, used to say that the political style of his most brilliant Minister was summed up in elaborate trade-offs of this kind. And so it was natural that Faulkner, on becoming Prime Minister, should attempt to save the Province with a balancing act. He tried to bring the Catholic-based Opposition into the process of government, without alienating his power-base in the Unionist Right.

The collapse of this balancing act led directly to the policy of internment. But Faulkner failed not because he had lost his old instinct for equilibrium: the proximate causes of failure were firstly certain rifle-shots fired by the British Army, and secondly the interplay of personality within the Social Democratic and Labour Party.

Among the Unionists and their rivals in the micro-society of Ulster, individual personality can still sway history. For instance, many people think stability would have been preserved had Faulkner—a real professional—become the Unionist leader immediately on the fall of O'Neill in 1969.

He did not do so simply because O'Neill chose to cast his own vote for James Chichester-Clark, the very man whose defection had just brought O'Neill down. "I did it," O'Neill once recalled, "because Jimmy had only been trying to bring me down for six weeks. Brian had been trying for six years. Chichester, isn't it?"

The Social Democratic and Labour Party is no less prone to feuding: the bond between its members is less ideology than that all their constituencies have Catholic majorities. The SDLP's leader, Gerry Fitt, is a rum-bustious ex-sailor with the back-slapping manner of a minor US Senator. The style does not sort particularly well with that of John Hume, an intellectual Marxist from Derry. And Fitt has had some mighty personal disputes with Paddy Devlin, an enormous whiskered man who represents the Falls Road area. (On one momentous occasion, they traded punches in Stormont Castle.)

Faulkner's 'best hour'—then two men die

But these are men of some ability and vitality, frustrated by the prospect of permanent opposition amid the slapstick repartee of Stormont. (Sample: Mr Currie—"When was the Council of Trent?" Mr Devlin—"I do not know. It is some bar down around Sandy Row.")

On June 22 this year in his speech on the Queen's Message, Faulkner made a considerable gesture towards relieving that frustration. He proposed to add three new and powerful committees to the existing Public Accounts Committee, which would consider Government policies on social services, industrial development and environmental matters. And, much more radically, he proposed that the Opposition should provide salaried chairmen for two of them.

It was an imaginative, even brave, move. Faulkner had taken over against a background of steadily escalating violence. From the end of March the Provisional bombing campaign had really cut loose—37 major explosions in April, 47 in May and 50 in June when Faulkner made his offer.

The SDLP members reacted euphorically. Faulkner's proposals, said Paddy Devlin, "showed plenty of imagination. It was his best hour since I came into the House. . . . The Prime



Soldiers frisk civilians in a typical aftermath of a night of rioting in Belfast. The Army's effective power to impose mandatory sentences was a main factor in alienating Catholics.

Minister has given 110n Members and indirectly those outside an opportunity to share in decision-making. John Hume said that "it should be made clear to all people today who say that no change has taken place, that this is simply not true. There have been changes in this community. . . . Another member spoke of "adulation" coming from both sides of the House: against the background of normal Catholic attitudes to Unionists, "adulation" was fair. Six days later, Faulkner "balanced." With five members of his Government, including Harry West of the ultra-Right, he made a pilgrimage to Brownlow House, a true shrine of Orange ideals. (Though, to keep the colours straight, Brownlow House is the home, not of the Orange Order itself, but of the Royal Black Institution—the Blackmen being the crème de la crème of Orangemen.)

FAULKNER'S symbolic gesture to his Right wing might, and ought, to have been tolerable to the Catholics against the substance of his political offer in the face of mounting Unionist anger about the bombing campaign. But five days later in the Bogside of Londonderry, John Hume's seat—the Faulkner initiative was doomed by a series of accidents.

Relations in the Bogside, Derry, between the soldiers and the Catholic population deteriorated in the first half of 1971 almost as rapidly as in Catholic Belfast. By the night of July 7, rioting had been going on unbroken for four days, and the Royal Anglians had been fired on sixty times by their count. It says a good deal for the fire discipline of this regiment—the Anglians have a reputation for unusual coolness and restraint—that only three shots were fired in reply.

The night of Wednesday, July 7, was noted as a "busy" in the Army log. Rubber bullets were fired on several occasions, and shortly after midnight a patrol began to march down William Street, a main thoroughfare where heavy stoning and petrol bombing had been going on.

A man was seen "carrying a rifle in Fabian Street. According to the Anglians, he was ordered to stand still, but moved to a new position and took aim.

A marksman fired one round from his self-loading rifle, at short range. The man fell, and was immediately borne away by the crowd. When the patrol reached the spot, there were huge pools of blood but no sign of any rifle.

The shot man was Seamus Cusack, an unemployed welder, aged 38. He was hit in the

femoral artery, causing heavy bleeding. He was put in a car and driven across the border to Letterkenny Hospital, where he died from loss of blood. Immediate treatment, or even the application of a tourniquet in the car, might have saved his life.

As the Army saw it, Cusack's fatal removal across the border is proof that he was an IRA gunman, who could not face treatment in Ulster. But, beside people injured in riots regularly cross the border for treatment, because they fear that Ulster hospitals might give their name to the security officers.

It was, in other words, a kind of routine to take Cusack to Letterkenny. It appears that sheer inexperience led his rescuers to think that he was not badly hurt.

Cusack was not known to belong to any Republican organisation: local opinion is that he was more interested in boxing than politics. Patrick Duffy, a well-known moderate whose peace-keeping efforts have been praised by the Army, says: "I would swear on oath that Cusack was stooping to pick up a helmet knocked off a soldier." Other witnesses think that Cusack was trying to rescue Duffy's little son from the line of fire.

Extreme Protestant opinion holds that a few shootings will bring back law and order. But in Derry that afternoon Cusack's death caused further, bitter rioting.

Just after 3 pm, an army vehicle was rammed by a hijacked lorry. An Anglian patrol in a Saracen armoured car was called to help, and the Army log records that there were three loud explosions from nail bombs. Petrol bombs were also thrown.

At 3.13, an Anglian marksman again fired one round from an SLR. His target, according to the log, was a man who "fired at him." Desmond Beattie, unemployed, aged 19, died almost instantly.

Father Tony Gillespie, who was standing in a group near Beattie, said at the inquest: "I saw the lad drop to his knees with blood pouring out of him. I could see the hole in his chest." But he said he could not see any trace of a bomb or other weapon.

Henry Currao said that a youth, dressed differently from Beattie, ran past him with "a cylindrical object wrapped in cloth." He threw it at the Saracens, and it exploded. Beattie was shot immediately afterwards.

Forensic scientists found no traces of explosives on Beattie's

body, and no sign that he had fired a gun. The soldier who shot him, described only as Mr A, gave evidence wearing dark glasses, and with his collar turned up to avoid identification.

No inquiry, so the Opposition quits Stormont

Mr A said he saw Beattie with a round dark object in one hand, and what appeared to be a flame in the other. This was surprising, as the first report had spoken of the dead man firing a gun.

An open verdict was returned on Desmond Beattie. By that time, his death had already become a kind of cause celebre.

JOHN HUME TRIED TO CALL a meeting of the Social Democratic and Labour Party MPs on the weekend after the shootings. He collected Ivan Cooper, from neighbouring mid-Derry, plus Austin Currie, Paddy O'Banion and Paddy Devlin. But Gerry Fitt was somewhere in Antrim, out

of telephone range. When, finally, a message reached the SDLP leader, his response was that he was not going to Derry for any meeting called by John Hume.

Hume, then, dominated the meeting. He was emotionally concerned about his two dead constituents, and he was politically concerned about being outflanked to the Left. On the same weekend Rory O'Brady, political chief of the Provisional IRA, came over the border to be rapturously greeted by 2,000 Bogsideers. He gave them, in sharp contrast to Hume's careful reformism, the straight "sweep them into the sea" line. "Please God," he cried, "we'll fix it this time!"

John Hume needed urgently to show that he was not the creature of Stormont—a task not eased by the eagerness with which he and his colleagues had embraced Faulkner's committees. So he drafted, and the little meeting approved, a long and powerful statement. It gave the British Government until the following Thursday to set up an independent public inquiry into the deaths of Beattie and Cusack. Failing that, the SDLP would leave Stormont and set up an "alternative Parliament."

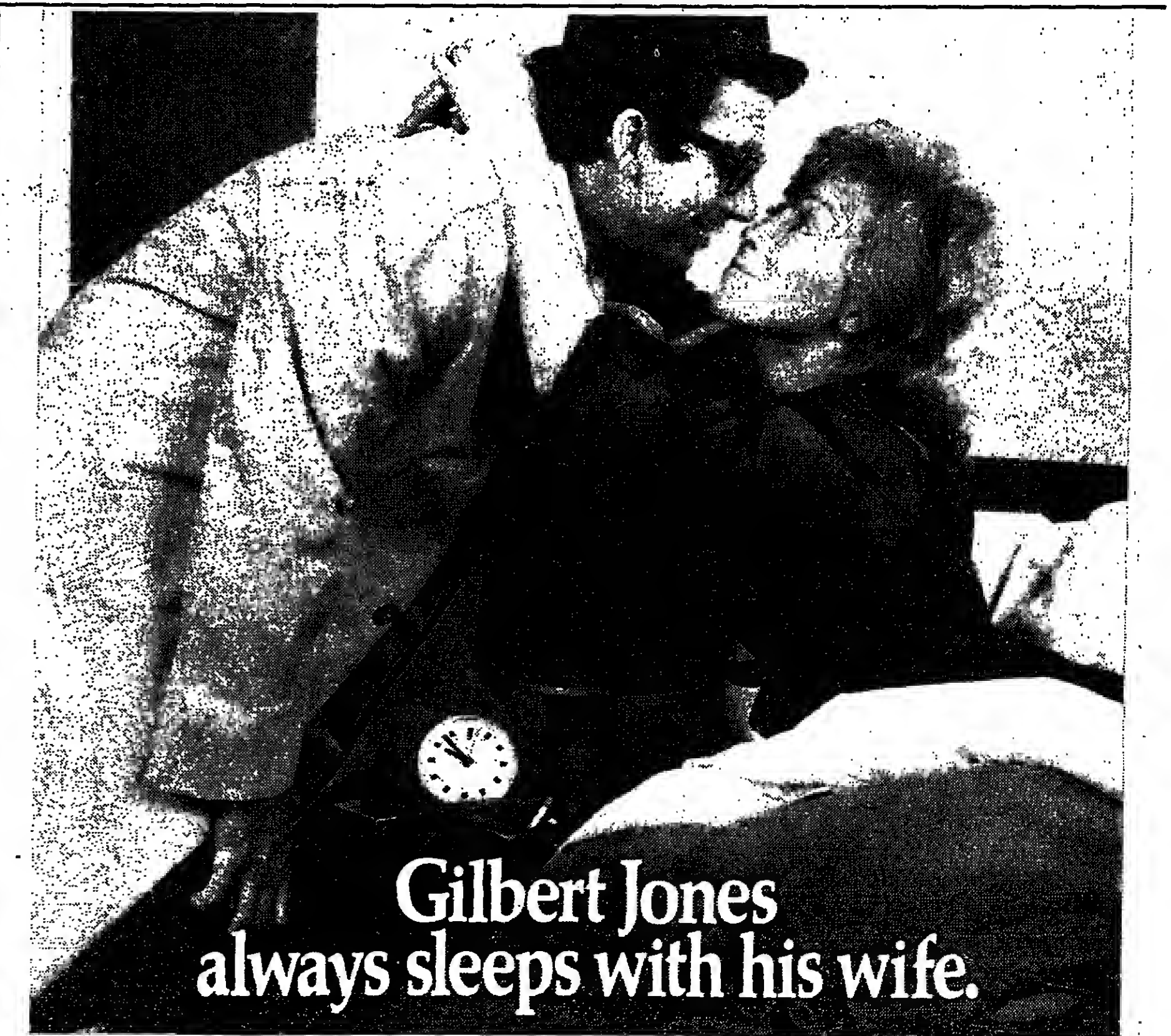
No doubt everyone present

knew that Fitt would not approve. But Paddy Devlin, presumably one man who might have cooled the tempers, was still fuming over past disputes with Fitt. So Fitt first learned of his party's new policy when he saw the Sunday night television news. At once he booked a flight to London for a private chat with Reginald Maudling.

Maudling, obviously, could not yield to the ultimatum. But if he could do something—such as bringing forward the inquest, and perhaps increase its status by some means—a way might be found for the SDLP to stay inside the system. Maudling, it seems, was willing to help, and for a while the deal seemed likely to work.

But then, back in Ulster, Austin Currie, another SDLP member, was asked by a radio reporter whether any proposal, such as the Beattie-Cusack affair. No, he said, it would not: there must be a new inquiry. On Tuesday Lord Balmiel announced in Westminster that there would be no such inquiry: on Thursday Fitt, fuming, had to lead his men out of Stormont.

It was a symbolic walk-out, continued on next page



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Foreign & Commonwealth Office
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Department of Education & Science
Scottish Education Department

Technical Education Resource Group

Bolton College of Education (Technical)
Garnett College of Education (Technical), London
Huddersfield College of Education (Technical)
Jordani College of Education (Technical)
Wolverhampton Technical Teachers' College

Appointment of Liaison Officers

**BUSINESS STUDIES OR MANAGEMENT AND
MATHEMATICS OR APPLIED SCIENCE**

The Technical Education Resource Group has been established to focus and develop the British effort in the field of technical education in developing countries and in particular to draw upon the resources of the English Colleges of Education (Technical) and the Scottish Colleges of Education (Technical).

Liaison Officers are already working in the Colleges of Education (Technical) at Bolton, Huddersfield and Wolverhampton. The men appointed have knowledge and experience which enables them to contribute to the work within their Colleges and to bring a diversity of experience to the team which they form with the Group's Co-ordinator.

Applications are invited from candidates with appropriate and up-to-date experience in Business Studies or Management for Garnett College and Mathematics or Applied Science for Jordani College which could include technical teacher training in Britain, some acquaintance with technical education and teacher training overseas, while recent experience in the field of education administration would be an advantage.

The successful candidate will be employed by the Inner London Education Authority or the Jordanhill College of Education as appropriate; appointment by secondment would be considered. The Liaison Officers will be responsible, through the Co-ordinator, to the Council for Technical Education & Training for Overseas Countries for the execution of their duties on behalf of the Group. The salary for the London appointment, at present under review, will be in the scale £2730 x £85 (2) x £90 (2) to £3080. A London Allowance of £118 is also payable. A suitably qualified applicant would be considered for an additional responsibility allowance which is negotiable. For the post in Scotland, the scale will be in the range £2088-£3270 or £2259-£4065 according to qualifications.

The main duties of a Liaison Officer include assisting the Co-ordinator to implement the general policy of the Resource Group; liaison with the Technical Colleges and other organisations in the area served by his College; arranging programmes for senior staff (administrators as well as teachers) from overseas, and assisting as appropriate in the placement of technical fellows under the Commonwealth Teacher Training Fellowship Scheme. He will be responsible for the development and co-ordination of that part of the work of his College which is done on behalf of technical education overseas and will be expected to participate in the normal work of the College and to undertake assignments overseas as necessary.

Information about the aims and organisations of the Resource Group and application forms, returnable within three weeks, are obtainable from—The Co-ordinator, Technical Education Resource Group, Garnett College of Education (Technical), Roehampton Lane, London, SW15 4HR.

THE PAINT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION HEAD OF APPLIED PHYSICS DIVISION

The Applied Physics Division of the Paint Research Association comprises Materials Research, Process Control and Colour Technology sections in well equipped modern laboratories.

The Paint R.A. research programme comprehensively serves the pigment, polymer paint manufacturing and paint using industries with planned allocations for new products, product improvement and background studies. A full range of technical services is also provided for the 170 home, and overseas Members of the Research Association.

Applications for the post of Head of Applied Physics Division are invited from candidates having first rate academic qualifications, a proven record of success in industrial research and under 45 years of age. Drive, initiative and strong leadership qualities are required together with the ability to negotiate research contracts at top management level.

Salary (not less than £3,500) will be negotiated in accordance with the responsibilities of the post and will include F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applications will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be addressed to the Director, Paint Research Association, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

OUTSTANDING OPPORTUNITY

A multi-national Group is anxious to appoint an

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

to take full control of a holding company grouping together various profitable subsidiaries operative in fields outside the parent group's main stream of activity. The subsidiaries are all U.K. based.

Applicants should have a proven management record, a good financial background and be capable of dealing with the problems of small companies operating in very different markets. No limitations on age, although the ideal applicant would be around 40. An attractive salary with a good profit-sharing arrangement and other usual benefits will be offered to the successful applicant, who will be responsible to the Managing Director of the Group.

Apply giving details of career, qualifications and age to Box BA413.



PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION

Pathologist

We are looking for a senior pathologist with general experience in medical or veterinary pathology to lead the Toxicology Section of our Safety of Medicines Department. The work concerns the determination of the relative safety of new potential drugs for clinical trial and covers the whole field of pathology. The post offers a rewarding career for a research minded pathologist interested in the study of pathogenesis of various lesions.

Facilities for research are excellent; the research staff is encouraged to undertake original and fundamental research, and much freedom is given to the publication of scientific papers.

The Pharmaceuticals Division is situated in rural North Cheshire within easy reach of Manchester and with a wide range of housing and education facilities. Competitive conditions of service, prospects, and assistance given to married men in moving home are designed to attract and retain staff of high calibre, and would be discussed at interview.

Applications, with brief details of qualifications and experience, should be sent to:

P. M. J. Eyre,
Personnel Officer
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
Pharmaceuticals Division,
Mercedes, Alderley Park,
Nr. Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Assistant to Top Management

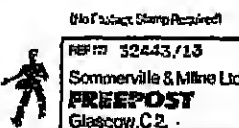
A major light engineering concern, a leader in its field with large-scale operations throughout the world, invites applications for the above senior appointment.

The vacancy has arisen due to a further major expansion of the Group both in U.K. and in Europe. The successful applicant will be based in East of Scotland and will work with the General Manager on most aspects of the operation and development of the company's factories.

Opportunity will be given to travel to Europe for short-term assignments. The position demands proven knowledge in handling production matters and some knowledge of allied administrative problems in a mass production industry.

Applicants should have a degree or equivalent qualification backed with sound practical experience in precision light engineering. Experience of work study, production control, budgetary control or production management would be advantageous. An attractive salary will be paid to the right man and the position will offer an excellent opportunity to gain top management experience and future prospects are consequently excellent. Fringe benefits and concessions include pension scheme, free life assurance, payment of removal expenses, subsistence allowance, etc.

Letter of application should quote ref. in top left-hand corner of envelope.



This service is strictly confidential. Please give name and address in plain text. Details of salary and other benefits should be given in plain text. Details of salary and other benefits should be given in plain text.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Metal Distribution Company is looking for a Managing Director, who has experience in the metal business.

Age and background are not critical but he must have proved profit experience based on results.

Total remuneration about £10,000.

Reply in strict confidence to

Box AY459.

Economic Statistics

Government statisticians work in a congenial multi-disciplinary professional atmosphere along with administrators and economists. They have plenty of scope to develop their own ideas and carry them through. Their forecasts on

business, society in general, and the workings of government, form the basis for policy making and planning. Here are two of several interesting vacancies in the Government Statistical Service.

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications—£3425-4575

As a Statistician, you will be a member of a small team of specialists covering all aspects of Post Office business: analysing trends and demand-forecasts,

considering efficiency indicators and international comparisons, and advising the Ministry in its dealings with the Post Office.

Department of Employment—£2325-2800

You will be a Senior Assistant Statistician in the newly Unit for Qualified Manpower, whose main function is to identify policy issues needing action over the medium or long term. Your

major interests will be manpower planning and education, including forecasting and such inter-disciplinary projects as occupational studies and special aspects of the qualified-labour market.

For both of these posts applicants must have had several years' statistics experience in the academic, industrial or public sectors. They will normally have a degree with honours (or a higher degree) in statistics, or in a subject involving formal training in statistics. The ability to present findings convincingly to non-specialists is essential. There are prospects of promotion to Chief Statistician £5,175-6,475. For the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications post you should be aged 22 or over (or exceptionally well qualified); for the Department of Employment Senior Assistant

Statistician must be over 24, and can expect promotion to Statistician in two or three years. Location for both is Central London. Appointment may be permanent and pensionable or on a short-term basis (with F.S.S.U.). Details of Statistician work in government service, a full current-vacancy list and an application form can be obtained from: Civil Service Commission, Alcon Link, Basingstoke, Hants or telephone Basingstoke 29222 ext 500 or London 01-838 1888 (24 hour Answering Service) quoting reference A/819/9. Closing date 8th December 1971.

SEISMOLOGISTS

We would like to meet EXPERIENCED SEISMOLOGISTS equal to the challenges and opportunities arising from the continued growth in our exploration services.

DATA PROCESSING SEISMOLOGISTS

Minimum qualifications: three years digital processing experience. Some data collection experience would be preferable. Successful applicants will join fast moving land or marine input teams using the latest digital processing techniques, including man/machine discourse through custom built interactive terminals.

EXPLORATION SERVICES SEISMOLOGISTS

Minimum qualification: three years experience in the interpretation of seismic data. A seismic data processing experience would be preferable. A sound understanding of geology is essential. Preference will be given to candidates with specialised knowledge in any of the following fields: well log interpretation, synthetic seismograms, gravity and magnetic data, automated contouring and data base applications. Successful applicants will join our New Exploration Services group providing a specialised service to the oil industry. Initial assignments will be in our Croydon Processing Centre, but opportunities may eventually arise for one of our overseas processing centres abroad, including a major computer complex scheduled for continental Europe. Benefits will include a top salary and excellent promotional prospects, profit sharing, life assurance and non-contributory pension schemes.

For further information and early confidential interview, write or telephone G. I. Reid, Esq., GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE INTERNATIONAL LTD., Canterbury House, Sydenham Rd., Croydon CR9 2LS, Surrey. Telephone: 01-686 6511.

GEOPHYSICAL SERVICE

Packaging Manager

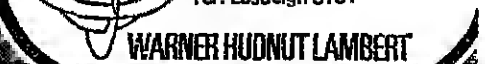
William R. Warner & Co. Ltd. is the U.K. affiliate of a large international group of companies with diversified and expanding interests in the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and toiletry business. As a result of an internal promotion, we are seeking a well qualified Packaging Manager.

This is a demanding post managing a labour intensive department responsible for the filling and packing of our nationally known range of products using a wide range of modern machinery and equipment. The environment is one of sophisticated planning and technical achievement requiring the continual involvement of 180 male and female employees.

The man we are seeking will ideally be 30-40 years with several years of mature managerial experience in a similar capacity; where machine utilisation, technical understanding, forward thinking and budgetary control have been part of the total job responsibility. Additionally he may have a degree or similar qualification, but the prime need is for a man who is practically oriented and able to demonstrate a sound understanding of the business activity in its widest sense. His previous industrial experience will enable him to quickly assume the responsibility for this job which is one which provides excellent career opportunities.

Our modern plant is attractively situated on the South Coast near the New Forest. The position will carry an excellent salary with fringe benefits which include a non-contributory pension scheme and free life insurance.

Applicants will be given with relocation expenses where appropriate. Please write or telephone for an application form to: Mrs. J. R. Dornay, (Ref. 889/57), William R. Warner & Co. Ltd., Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh, Hampshire. Tel: Eastleigh 3131



GENERAL WORKS MANAGER

A subsidiary of a major group in the distributive industry has decided to size in the last 2 years and wishes to maintain this growth rate by opening a Midlands factory. The successful applicant will be responsible for the general running of the factory. Age is immaterial but the desire for increased responsibility and the ability to achieve the set target is essential. Salary c. £3,000.

Write giving details of experience to

A. Aberdeen, Managing Director, Dagenham Storage Company Ltd., Pool's Lane, Ripple Rd., Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6RS.

Send for our free catalogue on knitting wool on the cone, tweed and crimped lengths, blankets and knitwear.

Hawick Honeycomb,
Trow Mill, Hawick
4A, Scotland.

"PADDED HEADBOARDS for all sizes of beds in a variety of styles, upholstered and buttoned by hand in your own cover, choice of velvets or washable P.V.C. Prices from only £2.86 each, including carriage and P.V. Free illustrated brochure from Harris and Homer Ltd., Dept. ST, Bedcote Works, Birmingham St., Stourbridge, Worcs."

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Develop your hair with Kohnstamm's hair cream. It's a new hair cream that gives you a soft, smooth, shiny finish. It's a new hair cream that gives you a soft, smooth, shiny finish. It's a new hair cream that gives you a soft, smooth, shiny finish.

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Successful playmate to attract attention. Strip-tease is a new way to attract attention. It's a new way to attract attention. It's a new way to attract attention.

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With the new 'SNOW-PUSH' you can clear snow from your car, driveway, path, etc. It's a new way to clear snow. It's a new way to clear snow. It's a new way to clear snow.

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FOR SALE. ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS. ADDING MACHINES. HUGE DISCOUNTS. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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SAFETY SHOE SPIKES for wintry conditions. A marvelous product by Conical. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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Tailored Covers for CANTIQUE & PARKER-KNOLL CHAIRS and SETTEES. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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UNDERBED CHEST HAS SEVEN DRAWERS. £2.50 P.P. 20p. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

CRUICKSHANK FAREWELL SET

Containing one each of the 10 coins minted before devaluation, all guaranteed strictly unaltered. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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GENUINE HAND CUT CRYSTAL. 4oz. Whisky Tumbler £1.50. 4oz. Whisky Tumbler £1.50. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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WIGGLES IT'S WAY DOWN PLUG HOLES. CLEARS BLOCKED SINKS AND DRAINS. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

REAL PIGSKIN LEATHER

FRAMED BRIEFCASE. ONLY £5.97. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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Flameless—Perfectly Safe. Wear it safely in your pocket. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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Durban Road, Kettering, Northants. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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Supplied to Govt. Dept., hospitals, etc. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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Made from seasoned hardwood. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy. It's a new way to buy.

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General Appointments

Accountancy and Finance

General Appointments

Accountancy and Finance Appointments

Market Manager

This new career appointment stems from a restructure of the marketing organization of a leading British chemical company.

The role is to develop the company's business in relation to a major sector of industry as well as to direct the sales effort and the technical service to customers.

MANAGEMENT experience in industrial marketing is pre-essential, preferably in chemicals. Knowledge of the textile, paper and pulp industries would be an asset. A graduate is strongly preferred.

An early start. Starting salary will appeal to a man already earning at least £1,500. Car provided.

Write in complete confidence to G. W. Elms as adviser in the company.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS LIMITED

10 HAVILAM STREET, LONDON W1N 60J

Administration Manager

Up to 35 Up to £6,000 negotiable

The Union Discount Company of London Limited, the largest company in the London Discount Market, is replacing shortly its computer with a Honeywell 115/2. They require an Administration Manager who will report to a Managing Director.

- He will be responsible for the operation of the present system; for the installation, commissioning and operation of the new computer and for the supervision of the system and associated programming functions.
- In addition to this task he will be expected to take a close interest in the affairs of the company and to carry out ad hoc duties so that in the medium term he will be able to participate in the management of the company.
- The successful candidate will be aged up to 35, preferably a qualified accountant and he will have had at least three years' experience in managing a computer installation. He should have sound financial, industrial or commercial experience and have demonstrated outstanding management ability.
- Salary is up to £6,000 negotiable and will depend on experience and qualifications.

Please write or telephone for an application form (Ref. 453/ST) to W. L. Tait, of Touche Ross & Co., Management Consultants, 27 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1NF. Tel. 01-242 9451.

Financial Accountant

c. £5,000

We have a vacancy for an Accountant to take over responsibility for our historical accounting, which involves the preparation of our period and annual accounts, and the consolidation of our United Kingdom group accounts. He will report to the Chief Accountant and will have managerial responsibility for two Accountants as well as a busy department of 30 people. We are looking for someone in their late 20's who is a Chartered Accountant and has held a responsible position since qualifying. Preferably he should be a graduate who has demonstrated his potential in his professional examinations.

The position will be of interest to an ambitious man who sees the accountant having an essential role in the future growth and prosperity of a

company which already has a history of outstanding progress. In the future, opportunities will be available to broaden his experience within the financial function and possibly other areas of the Company.

We are located at Slough, only 20 miles from London and close to some of the finest residential areas in the Thames Valley. Assistance with house purchase and removal expenses will be provided where necessary.

A non-contributory social security scheme provides sick pay, pension, life assurance and four weeks' annual holiday.

Please apply in writing, giving brief details of age, qualifications, and experience to:

Geoff Hines, Mars Limited, Dundee Road, Slough, Bucks.

Mars

National Accounts Manager

for grocery brand leader.
Exceptional salary prospects for an exceptional man.

The successful applicant for this appointment will be a top-calibre specialist, probably aged 34-39, and already fulfilling a similar function—concentrating his activities on selling to the country's top grocery accounts. In fact, he will have been able to produce evidence of successful presentations to these accounts over the last 2 or 3 years.

Our Client is a London-based, internationally known company with ambitious development plans. The new National Accounts Manager will play a key role in these plans—negotiating at director level to consolidate and develop existing and new products.

He will be required to be fully accountable for his own performance, which will be assessed against agreed objectives.

His tasks will include production of comprehensive marketing programmes.

recommendations for improving and exploiting business opportunities, and monitoring progress. Thus, expertise in preparing yearly plans, promotions, budgetary control and effective communication and implementation is essential.

But, above all, our Client is looking for sales performance.

If you have it, and can live up to the standards set, you can expect an income considerably in excess of the salary you're currently paid.

Begin by sending brief C.V. in confidence to: The Managing Director, Osborne-Peacock Recruitment, Hesketh House, Portman Sq., London W1H 9PG.

All applications will be acknowledged before forwarding to our Client. Any companies in which you are not interested should be indicated in a covering letter.

Osborne-Peacock Recruitment

management audit £3,500+

Forward Trust Limited, one of the leading finance houses and a member of the Midland Bank Group, wishes to appoint an experienced auditor to a senior position in its internal audit department.

The department carries out management and operational audits of all group activities, reviews and appraises all systems and participates in the design of new computer and information systems.

The successful candidate will probably be a qualified accountant aged over 30 with several years experience of internal audit. He will be familiar with modern audit techniques including computer audits.

The starting salary will be around £3,500, possibly more, depending on age and experience. There are valuable fringe benefits.

Please write, supplying relevant information, to: R. Carter, Personnel Director,

Forward Trust Limited

12 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 1OZ.

Forward Trust Limited is a member of the Midland Bank Group.

MANAGING DIRECTOR Motor Trade

Bristol Street Group are expanding rapidly throughout the country. Our planned growth will only be sustained by senior management who can demonstrate management skills of the highest calibre. We are currently looking for a number of qualified Motor Trade General Managers who can meet our high standards — and who are seeking a career with a progressive and growing organisation.

- To enable you to be successful in this position you need:
- At least 2 years experience either as a General Manager or a comparable Motor Trade Management position.
- To be aged under 45 years.
- To be used to working to agreed objectives.
- To show a record of success in your career to date.
- To be used to working with modern management techniques in the fields of budgeting and man management.

Successful candidates will take over complete responsibility for a Bristol Street Motors dealership and will be appointed as Managing Director. Remuneration will be in the region of £5,000 consisting of a substantial basic salary plus commission on profits earned. Normal fringe benefits will apply.

If your proven abilities match our exacting needs please write to: A. M. Summers, Deputy Managing Director, BRISTOL STREET GROUP LIMITED, Bristol Street House, 2308/11 Coventry Road, Birmingham B26 3PL.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Mechanical Engineering c. £7,000

A foundry and engineering Company in the Home Counties, employing about 200, requires a man of about 45 with previous experience as a Managing Director or Deputy to be responsible for increasing efficiency and production and to exercise strict control over the accountancy and costing departments.

Technical and accountancy qualifications will be an advantage.

Replies, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to P.A.B. Wemyss Diehl, Golightly & Co. S.A., 27 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, who is advising on this appointment.

Diehl, Golightly & Co. S.A.
Management Consultants
LONDON, NEW YORK, HOUSTON, GENEVA

Management Accountant Engineering

This new appointment, at Weybridge, is with the newly-formed subsidiary of a large group. The Management Accountant will be required to make a positive contribution to cost reduction and the improvement of product costing systems. Responsible to the Managing Director for a complete accounting service, he will have to develop a management information system separate to that of an associate company, whose general accounting department, including EDP, he will be able to use.

Candidates, in their early 30's, must be qualified accountants and have experience in an engineering environment using standard costs. Some knowledge of the use of EDP for materials accounting and control will be useful. In view of the nature of this role, maturity and above-average communication skills are essential.

The salary is negotiable around £3,750. There are excellent working conditions with opportunities for promotion within the group.

Apply in confidence, giving brief details and quoting ref. 316/SA, to: J. Kingsley White, Deloitte, Robson, Morrow & Co., 17th Floor, St. Alphege House, 2 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5DT.

The Best of Both Worlds

COMPANY SECRETARY/ACCOUNTANT

Age 30-40 c. £4,000 House available
A Chartered Accountant required as Company Secretary/Accountant at Headquarters in unspoiled rural Berkshire of family businesses with substantial, widespread and varied interests. Taxation experience desirable. An exceptional opportunity to live and exercise skills of profession in pleasant surroundings. Good house available at favourable rental. Excellent prospects for an able man, who at present may be employed by a professional firm or in industry. Please write in confidence to Box AK760.

MANAGER

TECHNICAL STUDIES Electrical/Electronic Engineer

Applications are invited for the appointment of a manager to control and develop the technical content of a successful range of existing postal courses in electrical engineering and electronics, including radio and television.

Applicants should be graduates or possess equivalent qualifications, preferably with both industrial and teaching experience.

Responsibilities will include maintaining course standards to meet examination and other requirements by both preparation and commissioning of suitable material.

Salary £2,000-£3,000 according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application forms from F. J. Haines, Intertext Group Ltd., 160 Stewart Road, London SW8 4UJ.

Box No. replies should be addressed to THE SUNDAY TIMES, Thomson House, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1, unless otherwise stated.

INTERNATIONAL OIL COMPANY MARINE DIVISION

MANAGER SERVICE AND SUPPLY

We are looking for someone in the 25-40 age group who must have the ability to organise and control the company's world wide marine lubricant service. The successful candidate will be responsible for establishing a network of agencies throughout the world and be capable of negotiating contracts. His function will cover stock control, monthly management accounts, import-export business, invoicing and customs duty control. A progressive future for the right man is assured and a good salary will be negotiated.

The company is situated in South London.

Tel.: 01-879 0961, asking for the Company Secretary or give particulars to Box AK768.

Director of Finance

A challenging career opportunity exists to join the top team of an expanding Yorkshire based engineering company which has five divisions and a turnover in excess of £10m including substantial exports. The successful applicant will be responsible to the Managing Director for the continued development of financial and cost control and must therefore be a qualified accountant. The main requirements are in the result-influencing aspects of financial control and in corporate planning: ability in these is vital in view of the excellent prospects. The job will involve U.K. and some overseas travel.

Applications are invited from accountants aged 35-40, with a progressive career pattern in management including involvement in substantial expansion, who can demonstrate commercial judgement and the ability to influence management. The commencing salary is negotiable, but the successful candidate is unlikely to be earning less than £4,500. Benefits include pension, car, assistance with removal costs. Please write to us stating details of age, education, qualifications, experience and salaries earned, quoting reference DF/3186/ST on both envelope and letter. No information will be disclosed to our Client without permission.

Urwick, Orr & Partners Limited

Personnel Selection Division, 2 Cannon St, London SW1H 9DF

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Applications are invited for a post in the Organisation and Methods Section of the Management Services Branch based in LEOS. The successful candidate will contribute to the current programme of clerical work analysis and measurement, and the development and application of clerical work control systems. Applicants should preferably be professionally qualified and have had formal training and experience in the application of O & M techniques particularly clerical work measurement. The salary for the above post which is superannuable will be within one of the following ranges:

£2034 - £2408 or £1842 - £2181 or £1689 - £2076 p.a. dependent on qualifications and experience in accordance with NJC agreement. Applications in writing giving full details of age, qualifications, experience, present post and salary should be forwarded to the Regional Personnel Manager, Central Electricity Generating Board, North Eastern Region, P.O. Box 177, Meriton Centre, Leeds LS1 1HL to arrive not later than Monday 29 November 1971. Please quote reference SVN444/ST

Company Secretary c. £5,000

A group engaged in manufacturing, marketing and distribution, with a turnover approaching eight figures, is creating a new management team. A company secretary is required to join this team.

He will be responsible directly to the group chairman and his duties will embrace those required of a secretary to a quoted public company; but there will be emphasis on his experience and ability to advise on legal matters affecting the interests of the group and its subsidiaries.

Candidates with a legal qualification, coupled with a broad industrial experience gained as company secretary or assistant secretary, will be preferred.

Salary negotiable around £5,000. Car provided. Location London.

Candidates should write for an application form to Price Waterhouse, Associates, 31/41 Worship Street, London EC2A 2HD quoting reference MCS8247.

Financial Director

Major subsidiary of a large Public Group requires a Financial Director to be responsible for the control of the company's financial and administrative functions.

Company is based in the East Midlands. Its business is in large comprehensive areas for both home and export, ranging value up to several £ million.

Candidates should be qualified accountants, over 30, with experience in industrial accounting, including preparation of budgets, profit forecasts, and the tight control of costs. Practical experience of large scale operations, and in particular the control of costs from tender to completion would be an advantage. Candidates should also have management ability and proven experience in the control of staff.

Position offers good prospects of advancement and is likely to interest someone already earning a salary in the region of £4,000 p.a. A car will be provided.

Write with full personal and career details to Position Number ACF 2997, Austin Ltd Limited, London W1A 1DS.

Applications are forwarded to the client without delay, therefore, companies in which you are interested should be listed in a cover letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

ADVERTISING

CHIEF COST ACCOUNTANT

Brothers Limited of Guildford are seeking a qualified Cost and Works Accountant, who will report to the Financial Director.

Successful applicant will be expected to play his part in the process of improvement in all areas to the provision of standard costing information. Salary payable will reflect the importance that the company places on this function, and the position calls for a man who has already gained experience in a similar position, preferably in the motor or heavy vehicle industry.

Write in confidence to the Financial Director, BROTHERS LIMITED, GUILDFORD, SURREY

European Group Financial Controller

A US electronic components company requires a Qualified Accountant for the post of Financial Controller.

Candidates should have some experience of company law and preferably a working knowledge of French and German. Group has a turnover of \$15,000,000 and operates in five European countries.

Salary to be negotiated, and fringe benefits commensurate with the responsibilities involved.

Details are invited to give details of age, qualifications and experience plus any other factors which they do not wish their attention forwarded.

Management Resources (Financial Controller)

125 Parkway, Regents Park, London NW1 7PS

Insurance - Africa

TANT MANAGER required at Head Office, Johannesburg. The successful applicant will be responsible to the General Manager for the prospect of obtaining top management position.

Candidates should have the ability to take charge of the insurance and administration of a growing business. A sound knowledge of insurance and finance in the short term field is essential. Age 30-40.

Salary pension, life insurance and medical cover and housing loan benefits available. Write giving full details of past experience and educational qualifications to General Manager, Insurance Union of South Africa Ltd., within 15 days, London, EC4.

Profile

WHEN THE GREEK director Michael Cacoyannis opened his new film, *The Trojan Women*, in New York nine weeks ago he discovered that once again this ancient anti-war play, which is becoming the victim of its own involvement in an overseas war, still carried a powerful topical kick. The Americans made no bones about it: they brought out an instant school book-of-the-film. "What historical and intellectual similarities do you find between the Athens-Sparta war and the Vietnam conflict? Be specific!" the book asks crisply.

Cacoyannis, who gave the Greek cinema an artistic name in the Fifties when he made films like *The Girl in Black*, and who lost favour with some critics after the soft-centred *Zorba the Greek*, reaffirms everything Euripides said in the fifth century about war: that all colonial conflicts are ultimately fatal for the coloniser; that war "teaches" men by violence "changes their character to fit their role," and as time goes on, out of indifference or defiance, people become less guilty and not more guilty at the accumulation of horrors.

He has assembled a formidable array of actresses to help make his points, most of them old friends who agree to work for a percentage. Katherine Hepburn (*Mother Recuba*), Vanessa Redgrave (daughter-in-law Andromache), Irene Papas (the widow Helen), and young Genevieve Bujold as the not-so-mad daughter Cassandra. For this is a war from the women's point of view.

At 48, Cacoyannis is a man of tense, restless energy, continually on the move: he suddenly jumps to his feet to make a point or

possessed by the urgency of an idea, takes such quick decisive steps towards the window that you think for a moment he is going to jump out. Or he sits pulling at a cigarette that at times there is a very palpable plip.

During all this he is making very good sense; at times more passionate, more truly eloquent and more incisive than his film. Do these analogies really work? I asked. I know critics can make this kind of connection because of their training but do you think that...?

"That ordinary people can? Yes, I do. In fact if you have to work out the connections in your head it is no good. People just feel it. You see war, unfortunately, has not been absent from any of our lives."

Why did you dedicate the film to "oppressed people" and not just openly to the Greek people? "Because it is not only the Greeks who oppress. You see the same bloody cycle of the strong oppressing the weak everywhere."

Will it be shown in Greece? "I would hope so, but I doubt it. There are lines like 'Greeks, you have found ways of torturing that are not Greek.' Imagine the excitement in a Greek cinema when that line is spoken."

You live in Paris now, would you ever go back to Greece? "I would, but how could I? To live is also to work and with that kind of censorship I could not work."

Do you think ancient plays have to be modernised to really make a topical point? "I think you do a great disservice to a play if you modernise it superficially. But I think some conventions must be eliminated. But if you make changes in, for example, Hamlet, and instead of saying 'There is something rotten in the state of Denmark' you substitute 'Northern Ireland', that I think would weaken the emotional impact."

In the film, when faced with violence—or moments of grief—you have groups of people moving in a curious way. Have you based this on public disasters you have seen? "Well, I come from a Mediterranean country where violence of people—or nature—is not uncommon. But I was also living in London during the Blitz. I worked for the BBC during the war. I went back to Greece in 1953 and often visited my family in Cyprus. Scenes of violence and tragedy for me are always associated with images of women in black set against a parched white background. That became a kind

of trade-mark of my films. At moments of public tragedy crowds begin to move in unison in a curious way, and a kind of rhythm comes into their speech. There is such drama in their attitudes: at a pit disaster you see men standing still like trees. Tragedy also creates a marvellous silence which I have tried to convey."

Do you think the English can really understand those war situations where the battle is savage and right in your own street? "The English shared the Blitz together, but that was different. The front was always at a good distance. They could keep up fictions of morality and fair play and continue to be shocked by excesses because they don't understand the enormous fever which grips people in these situations. The French were shaving heads even after the battle was over. People in an atmosphere of evil and evil war are living every minute in an intolerable climate where there just must be excess. After a while a community in these situations becomes seized by a kind of vast drunkenness. The English just don't understand that kind of thing and don't know how to handle it."

Peter Lennon



Atticus

Squashing of a PM

WILLIAM McMAHON, the Australian PM arrived back in Sydney last week to reflect on the successes of his much-publicised world tour in which he met Nixon, shook hands with the Quaker, and lunched with the Queen. His political opponents regard the whole thing as an attempt at image-building with next year's elections in mind, and there is some glee in the accounts of the tour which are circulating.

He is vastly concerned about his image, reports an Australian writer: "He has, as the advertising men put it, a low profile. We call him the bald Beetle." He has also been described as a Volkswagen with its doors open, a reference to the sweeping bald bonnet of his pate, and the jutting ears which he tries to conceal behind fluffy sideboards. If his profile on the tour improved it must have been mainly due to his attractive wife Sonia, who appeared in slit dresses, flashing gracious smiles at grateful photographers.

In America McMahon set out to make friends with Nixon. He made a speech at the White House and described the President as a brother-in-trust leading the world on the path of freedom, dignity and justice, and closed by announcing that he felt humble in Mr Nixon's presence: "Please rise with me and drink to the health of a very great man." Australian pressmen were taking notes in the adjacent library room where the speech was relayed, and as Nixon rose to reply

the sound system was turned on prematurely. Clear as a bell Nixon was heard asking: "Do you pronounce your name McMAN or McMAHON?"

A more embarrassing scene was to follow in London. McMahon and his party went to the Waldorf where Shirley Bassey was singing. Before the show Miss Bassey was told that a very important dignitary was in the audience, none other than the Australian PM. She was asked to look out for a short, bald, sun-beaten man. At the end of her performance Miss Bassey swept up to the McMahon table and planted a kiss right on the bald pate of Derek Sharp, McMahon's bodyguard.

His image-building advisers also thought the 63-year-old PM would do well to advertise his brimming good health on his world tour. McMahon is a physical fitness fanatic, eats no fat or carbohydrates, and in Canberra plays squash at every opportunity.

It is this physical prowess which gives him his capacity for hard work, he believes, and he frequently refers to it. (In one recent parliamentary squabble a Labour member needed him and McMahon's furious reply was "If you did as much work in a week as I can get through in a day...")

Accordingly, it was arranged he should play his way round the world's squash courts. As a public relations exercise the plan misfired. In the first game in San Francisco McMahon was bit by a racket welded by Foreign

Hands off

AS FAR AS the Royal Shakespeare Company knows, Jean Genet isn't aware that they are mounting a mighty production of his play *The Balcony* at the Aldwych in four days time. Terry Hands, who produces it, privately thinks this is all for the best. For there have been occasions when this enfant terrible of French literature (the enfant is 61 next month) has reacted furiously to the liberties that producers take. Ten days before the opening of his play, *The Folding Screens*, he quarrelled with one of the leading ladies and asked her to leave. "I can't support naturalistic acting," he complained.

When *The Balcony* was first attempted here, Genet suddenly appeared and told the producer



Jean Genet: missing playwright

Peter Zadek that he was outraged. "Your interpretation completely defames my intentions." He also disliked the film interpretation of *The Balcony*, which exaggerated the brotherly side of the play, but was unable to do anything about it.

Terry Hands has some reason to be nervous because the RSC is not using the official translation by the American, Bernard Frechtman, but a new one by Barbara Wright, who's been working from the first edition which Genet himself had rejected. They argue they are being truer to Genet than Genet was to himself. They believe he had been forced to make cuts in this anti-establishment play because of the pressure of the de Gaulle regime of the day.

No-one has any way of checking with Genet this unique man who's proud to call himself a thief and homosexual. His agent has no way of reaching him because he has no home, no permanent address, and stays for the most part in cheap hotels. He

Beastly business

PUBLISHERS attempting to cash in on the rising popularity of Aleister Crowley, the late sexual eccentric and magician, have run into trouble with John Symonds, Crowley's strong-minded literary executor who's also cashing in on the boom, reports David Blundy.

Symonds' latest row is with Sphere Books, who are bringing out two appalling Crowley novels, *Moon Child* and *Diary of a Drug Fiend*. (One reviewer called them the nastiest books he'd ever seen and Sphere think they could have a best-seller). "We asked Symonds if we could have some more," said Anthony Cheetham from Sphere. "He said: 'Only if you buy my own biography of Madame Blavatsky. It will cost you £600 this week and £750 next week.' We said no thanks." Symonds: "I wanted much more money, so I told them to go to hell." Sphere think they've got off lightly. It's rumoured that Symonds offered to turn one eminent publisher into a frog. "If I said that," said Symonds, "I said it in the friendliest possible way."

Symonds, a novelist who has written children's books, is also the author of a critical biography of Crowley. *The Great Beast*, and met the beast himself after he retired to a boarding house in Hastings. He says Crowley used to read a lot and practise a little magic, like summoning up devils in the garden and taking the occasional astral stroll. He says Crowley is a cult figure among young people these days because he believed in doing his own thing. Some people think he overdid his thing. Towards the end of his life he was taking 11 grains of heroin a day. "That's enough to wipe out a roomful of people," says Symonds.

"Crowley had a dry sense of humour though. When he moved to Boleskine in Scotland he sent

a letter to the Vigilance Society complaining that "prostitution in the neighbourhood is most unpleasantly conspicuous." The Society sent an observer to scour the area and he reported no evidence of prostitution. Crowley wrote back: "Conspicuous by its absence, you fools."

Hsing-song

NORMAN SINGER, boss of the New York City Center Theatre, has been trying for years to get the Peking Dance Company to America. He wrote many times to Chiang Ching (Mao Mao) but received no reply. But recently, spurred on by the great "ping-pong" exchange and success, he wrote again. This time he got a reply from a senior official:

Dear Mr Singer: You have written our leading comrade Chiang Ching several times stating that you possess the largest creative performing arts organization in the United States and invite the Peking Opera to New York City and all your organizations throughout the

Dear Mr Singer: You have written our leading comrade Chiang Ching several times stating that you possess the largest creative performing arts organization in the United States and invite the Peking Opera to New York City and all your organizations throughout the

Heath-note



States for performance. Undoubtedly you want to utilize the opportunity to make big money, but our leader's thinking is quite different from yours. Firstly, our Model dramas are specially prepared for the appreciation of our working people, not for our enemy and money-scented capitalists like you by whom a criticism and attack on the Opera after seeing it may be created. Secondly, all our performers are of workers, peasants and soldiers origin. We do not have to let them creep into the capitalist muddy pit, so as to make their thoughts deteriorate. Thirdly, you want to soften up the Chinese people's fighting will by inviting the Peking Opera performing in the U.S.A. This is what we can not tolerate. Imperialism and all reactionaries are all paper-tigers. They must be broken through and overthrown!

Bad luck, Mr Singer? No, he says. It's quite good news. "This sounds like the opening of negotiations."

Michael Bateman

Weather forecast

RAIN—and some snow—in most districts. Outlook: Mild at first, but wintry showers spreading to all districts.

London, S.E. and C. Southern England, S.W. and S. Midlands: Dry with some rain. Winds S.W. to W. fresh or strong. Sea: calm. Max temp. 50° F. Min 40° F.

Central W. and N.E. England: Mostly cloudy with rain. Some snow. Wind S.W. to S. strong. Sea: calm. Max temp. 45° F. Min 35° F.

W. Midlands, Channel Islands, S.W. England, N. and S. Wales and Monmouthshire, N. Ireland: Mostly cloudy with rain. Snow at first in places. Wind S.W. to W. strong. Sea: calm. Max temp. 45° F. Min 35° F.

North Wales, N. Ireland, Scotland, N. and S. Wales and Monmouthshire, N. Ireland: Mostly cloudy with rain. Snow at first in places. Wind S.W. to W. strong. Sea: calm. Max temp. 45° F. Min 35° F.

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The Asbestos Information Committee
10 Wardour Street, London W1V 3HG, Telephone: 01-734 7617



Hand-made Oriental carpets at low prices are hard to find.

That's why we've given you a map of our East End storehouse. The rents are low here, so we can keep the prices right down. Check for yourself, every carpet has its price marked on it. We open Sunday only.

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Persian Carpet Wharf.

Regent's Canal Dock, Commercial Rd., London, E14 7EL 01-493 7747

Private Ear

WHILE the television boys in Granada land are still moaning about the ban on World in Action's report on the IRA, an even more extraordinary story of the dead hand of the ITA lies behind last week's screening of *World in Action's* report on the much-swallowed aspirin. That film was made 18 months ago but, as the aspirin people are heavy advertisers, the fearless lot in the ITA took one look at it and all but keeled over with heart attacks.

Then it was privately shown to the regional companies who hummed and hatched but after various amendments—including giving the aspirin makers the last long word—it was still left on the shelf. Which is where it would still be today except that, looking for a ploy to get their IRA film on the air, the World in Action boys said that the only thing they had in stock was their report on aspirin. They were gambling that the ITA would do the dirt on anything but their advertisers but they gambled wrong.

To everyone's amazement the film was given the all-clear and that is how it finally got on our screens.

A CONFIDENTIAL police check has been made on the wares of Replica Models Ltd., of Hailsham, Sussex. The firm does a heart-stopping line which includes hideaway derringers favoured by Mississippi gamblers, .357 Smith & Wesson bullets, and a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver used by Continental agents. Lugs for the sneaky shot in the back, Schmeisser sub-machine guns for the quick spray and the fast-draw single action Colt revolver for mopping up the odd Injun. Magazines detach, chambers revolve and hammers click but there is one drawback. They are all life-like toys.

Nonetheless, a tremor of woe went through Scotland Yard when they saw what was being sold and the guns were called in for a quick check in the lab. One derringer was thought to be a bit dodgy in the hands of a skilled toolsmith and was withdrawn but the police verdict was that any apprentice IRA gunman trying his luck with them would do infinitely more damage to himself than to the British Army.

THE BBC's great and glorious new television centre in Birmingham—known locally as the Midland White Elephant—is still suffering from birth pangs. Only days after it was opened by Princess Anne, the Birmingham-based staff were appalled to hear that travelling and accommodation costs of around £1,000 would be added to a currently-planned series called Moonstone. This series is to be made in Birmingham by a London-based team.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY BOASTING brothers, Roy, who pioneered Ealing film comedies, Douglas Smith, five champion jockey of E 54; writer William G. 76; John F. 76; and Michael Grant is 57.

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